The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

LUTZ & JORDAN, *Editors and Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 4 1870. VOL. 43: NO 5.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individal interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	26.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

W. C. HOLAHAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
Jan. 28, '70-tf

ALEX. KING, JR.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. Office three doors South of the Court House, lately occupied by J. W. Dickerson. nov26

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Building, (second floor.)
☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869-tf

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1,'69:tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN,
WOODBERRY, PA.,
SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17:ely

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1. '69.

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

W. M. LLOYD
BANKER.
Transacts a General Banking Business, and makes collections on all accessible points in the United States.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, STERLING and CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE bought and sold.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all descriptions always on hand.
Accounts of Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers and all other solicited.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Jan. 7, '70.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.
The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

LUTZ & JORDAN,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCHAS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing

are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

LUTZ & JORDAN.

ITEMS.

TEN old women, widows all, are keeping house together at Palmyra, New York.

A CITIZEN of New Haven, a Democrat, recently refused to have his child vaccinated with matter taken from the arm of a Republican child.

THE young women of Lewistown, Me., have formed a society, pledging themselves not to kiss any man who uses tobacco, and the young men have formed a society, pledging themselves not to look at a young woman who wears false hair. As a consequence marriage licenses are not in active demand.

A CONVICT named Alvin Babbe, who escaped from the Michigan State prison in 1865, has since that time been serving a two years' sentence in the Ohio penitentiary, and having been released from that institution last week he was returned to the Michigan State prison to serve out the balance of a fifteen years' sentence for manslaughter.

A ROMAN correspondent notes the exploit ot two English "misses," who, mounted on the benches above the kneeling multitude, surveyed with their opera glasses the Pope as he pronounced the benediction in the Council. The Pope, with a mild smile, pointed them out to some of the Cardinals, but no alarming consequence have overtaken them.

THE castor bean plant, it is reported, exhibits extraordinary vigor in Los Angelos, Cal. It is asserted that five pounds of seed to the acre will yield an average of twelve hundred or fifteen hundred pounds for a crop. A manufacturing company in San Francisco offers to purchase all the beans that can be supplied, and are preparing to manufacture the castor oil of commerce on a large scale.

SENATOR SCHURZ is daily in receipt of German newspapers, regardless of politics, protesting against the probable nomination of Judge Strong to the Supreme Bench, and asking him to use his influence against it, on the ground that Judge Strong's orthodox religious views, as publicly declared in favor of incorporating a recognition of the Christian religion by amendment in the constitution of the United States.

A CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN THIEF.—A poor young widow in Berlin, on returning to her house after an hour's absence, recently, found this note lying on her table: "Madame, I came here with the intention of robbing you; but the sight of this respectable and peaceful little room, decorated with religious pictures; and adorned with pious souvenirs, and above all, your two little children, which were quietly sleeping in their little beds, and smiling in their dreams, have touched my heart, and instead of depriving you of the little money I found in your drawer, I take the liberty of leaving here $60, hoping that you will accept of them as a tribute of my respect and admiration."

SAN DOMINGO.—It is stated that long before the project of annexing San Domingo to the United States was seriously considered, President Baez, with the view of inviting immigrants, employed suitable persons to make a thoroughly scientific geological and mineralogical survey of the island, and to prepare maps of the most valuable locations for immigrants. This survey, with a large corps in the field, it is reported, has been prosecuted vigorously for more than a year. From accounts given by the head of the surveying party, it appears that the Climate of San Domingo is well suited for white labor, and that the soil yields every tropical production. The gold fields which, under Spanish rule, yielded fifteen millions of dollars per annum, it is asserted, can now be more profitably worked, as there have not been on the island any of the modern appliances for saving gold by which ninety per cent. of the present yield in Australia and California is insured.

CARRYING LOADED PISTOLS.—An important bill has been introduced into the Assembly of Pennsylvania. It prohibits the carrying of pistols, whether loaded or unloaded, unless a certificate from the mayor of a city, or from a justice of the peace is obtained. The law further requires all persons obtaining such permits to register their names, their business, and to specify the motive in carrying such pistol, and that if any injury shall result to a person by the use of a pistol, the presumption of law and fact shall be that the person using such pistol, and causing thereby bodily injury, maliciously intended to kill the person so injured, unless he can prove to the satisfaction of the jury that he used said pistol in the necessary protection of his person.

IT is proposed, at Harrisburg, to add to the number of the justices of the Supreme Court. Every lawyer practicing in that court is aware of the fact that the justices are either overworked or, if they content themselves with performing an ordinary amount of labor, the business before them is bound to be delayed, if it does not ultimately suffer. What is required is that the justices be increased, so that certain of them may be detailed alternately to write opinions, while others are holding court. As the case now is, after a consultation all the justices must engage in writing opinions, which necessitates an adjournment in a district before half the cases on a list are reached. It must be borne in mind that the duties and labors of the Supreme Court have increased with the growth of all other business, so that just in proportion as this has been the result, we should add to the working force of that tribunal. There is no doubt whatever that the public interest requires such an increase at once.

A RICHMOND telegram says: A salute of one hundred guns was fired in the park, in honor of the admission of the State. About 5,000 persons were present, two-thirds of whom were colored. National flags were raised on the custom house and capitol. Gov. Walker spoke a few minutes, congratulating the people on the admission of Virginia, and predicting a glorious future for the State. A colored Conservative and a number of colored Republicans made political speeches, the burden of the latter being that if the State did not follow the spirit of the reconstruction acts she would be put back as a Territory. After the proceedings in the park this morning relative to the admission of the State, the colored people organized a meeting and kept it up until night, when they adjourned with cheers for the admission of Virginia. The guns used to-day were the same used in saluting the United States flag when the troops occupied the city in 1865. The officer commanding was a native of Richmond. The weather here has been so warm for a week past that the trees are leafing.

Poetry.

ONE BY ONE.

One by one the sands are flowing
One by one the moments fall;
Some are coming, some are going,
Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one thy duties wait thee,
Let thy whole strength go to each;
Let no future dreams elate thee,
Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one, bright gifts from heaven,
Joys are sent thee here below;
Take them readily when given,
Ready, too, to let them go.

One by one thy griefs shall meet thee,
Do not fear an armed band;
One will fade as others reach thee,
Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look at life's long sorrow,
See how small each moment's pain;
God will help thee for to-morrow,
Every day begins again.

Every hour that fleets so slowly,
Has its task to do, or bear;
Luminous the crown, and holy,
If thou set each gem with care.

Do not linger with regretting,
Or for passing hours despond:
Nor, the daily toil forgetting,
Look too eagerly beyond.

Hours are golden links, God's token
Reaching Heaven, but one by one,
Take them lest the chain be broken,
Ere the pilgrimage be done.

Miscellaneous.

WASTE NOT—HOW SMALL THINGS ARE UTILIZED.

One of the blessings of modern society presents itself in the form of economy, frugality, utilization. Things which were formerly thrown away as waste are now applied to man's purposes, to an extent far beyond our general supposition. Dr. Lyon Playfair and Mr. P. L. Simmonds have frequently drawn attention to this subject, chiefly in illustration of the wonders of chemistry. Mr. Simmonds has recently collected a new budget of instances, which he has brought under the notice of the Society of Arts.

Before touching on these, let us refresh the reader's memory by a summary of results already recorded. Beautiful perfumes are produced from substances not merely trival, but in some cases fetid and repulsive. Fusel oil, putrid cheese, gas tar, and the drainage of the cow-houses, are thus transformed; the result is a triumph of chemistry; but it is commercially shabby and unfair to call perfumes thus obtained by such delightful names as "oil of pears," "oil of apples," "oil of pine-apples," "oil of grapes," "oil of cognac," "oil of bitter almonds," "eau de millefleurs." Blue dyes are made from scraps of tin, old woolen rags, and the parings of horses' hoofs. Old iron hoops are employed in ink making; bones as a source of phosphorus for tipping Congreve matches; the dregs of port wine for making Seidlitz powders; the washings of coal tar for producing a flavoring condiment for *blancmange*. Old woolen rags are the foundation of the prosperity of Dewsbury and Batley, in Yorkshire; there musty, fusty, dusty, fronzy fragments being ground up into shoddy and mungo. Other relics of old woolen garments are made to yield flock for wall paper, padding for mattresses, and Prussian blue for the color makers. Chemicals are employed to destroy the cotton fibers in old worn-out balzarines, orleans, coburgs, and other mixed fabrics for ladies' dresses, and to liberate the woolen or worsted fibers for a new career of usefulness. Woolen rags, when even the shoddy maker will have nothing to do with them, are choice materials for the farmer as manure. That bones are used for knife handles we know very well; but it appears they are also used for bone-black by color and varnish makers, for size by dyers and cloth finishers, and for manure by farmers. Horns and hoofs are a very magazine of useful products in the hands of the scientific chemist.

Whalebone cuttings yield Prussian blue; dogs fat is (shamefully) made into sham cod-liver oil; wool scourers' waste and washings reappear as beautiful stearine candles, bullocks' blood is used in refining sugar, in making animal charcoal, and in Turkey-red dyeing; ox gall or bile is used by wool scourers and by color makers; fishes' eyes are used for buds in artificial flowers; bladders and intestines are made into air-tight coverings and into musical strings; all the odds and ends of leather and parchment dressing are grist to the gluemaker; calves' and sheep's feet yield an oil which is doctored up most fragrantly by the perfumer; stinking fish is always welcome as manure to the farmer; and a brown dye is extracted from those small bedroom acquaintances whom few of us like to talk about, and none like to see or to feel. At least fifty thousand tons of cotton waste, the residue and sweepings of the mills, are annually utilized by being worked up into coarse sheeting, bed covers, papier mache, and the commonest kinds of printing paper. Seaweed is used as a material for paper, as a lining material for ceiling and walls, and as a source whence the chemist can obtain iodine. Various kinds of seed, when the oil has been squeezed out of them, are useful cattle fatteners as oil cake. Grape husks yield a beautiful black for choice kinds of ink; raisin stalks constitute a capital clarifying agent for vinegar; bran or corn refuse is valuable in tanning, calico printing, and tinplate making; brewers and distillers' grains are fattening food for cattle. Bread raspings are in France sometimes used as a substitute for coffee, and as a tooth powder. Tan-pit refuse is valuable for the gardner's hot-house. Damaged potatoes, and rice and grain are made to yield starch. Ground horse-chestnuts are not unknown to the makers of cheap maccaroni and vermicelli. Cork cuttings and scraps are eagerly sought for stuffing and for buoyant purposes. Pea shells are used as a food for milch cows, and spirit may be distilled from them. Sawdust is now applied in a prodigious number of ways, for making paper, distilling oxalic acid, smoking fish, clearing jewelry, filling scent bags, stuffing dolls, etc. Tobacco ashes are made into tooth powder. The coal tar from gas, works is made to yield sulphate of ammonia, sal ammoniac, printers' ink, lamp-black, disinfectants, naphtha, benzole, paraffine. and the magnificent series of aniline colors for dying and calico printing. The sediment in wine casks is made into cream of tartar. Old kicked off horseshoe nails yield the best of all iron for musket barrels. As for the shops in which gold workers, jewelers, and gold beaters work, not only is the very dust on the floor precious but a refiner will gladly give a new waistcoat or apron for an old one, for the sake of the auriferous particles thereby obtained.

Mr. Simmonds' new batch comprises many instances of substances recently transferred from the domain of waste to that of utility, and many suggestions for a similar transference in other quarters.

First, for the animal kingdom. Horse flesh is certainly not waste so long as dogs and cats eagerly feed upon it; but the French say that we ought not to leave it to the dogs and cats, by reason of the excellent qualities it possesses for human food; however, we must leave this matter to the hippophagic admirers of "chevaline." Fish are applied to many more useful purposes than was customary a few years ago; shark fins are prized as food by the Chinese; shark liver is boiled down by them for oil shark skin is dried and used for polishing wood and ivory; dried shark heads are given by the Norwegians to cattle as food, smoked and dried dogfish is eaten as food, as are also the eggs while the skin and the liver are applied to the same purposes as those of the shark. The French procure useful medicinal oil from the liver of the skate fish, which used to be thrown away, but which is now found to be nearly as efficacious as cod-liver oil. A French firm, Messrs. Souffrie, make large quantities of useful tallow or fat out of the pickings and waste of slaughter houses, the dead cats and dogs found floating in the Seine, and the used-up grease of railway wheels; when doctored by means of steam and hydraulic pressure, this fat becomes available for stearine manufacturers. Leather scraps are made into "shoddy leather," by grinding and macerating them into a pulp available for the inner soles of shoes and such-like purposes. There is another leathery composition much used in America under the name of "pancake." Thin bits of leather, the odds and ends cut off by the tanner and currier from whole hides, are interlaid with paste until they accumulate to an inch in thickness, and then heavily squeezed between two iron rollers; the mass comes out as an oblong pancake twelve inches by four, and half an inch thick, looking very much "like a cross between a sheet of gingerbread and a cake of tobacco;" it is used for inner soles, heels, and stiffeners. The albumenized paper used by photographers is subject to much waste in its manufacture; this waste, instead of being consigned to the pulp vat, is now converted into beautiful marbled paper, by a peculiar application of aniline colors to the albumen.

Next, as to the vegetable kingdom. We are told that the using up of what was formerly considered waste, in the textile manufactures, now reaches the enormous quantity of a hundred thousand tuns annually in the three forms of cotton; flax, and hemp waste. If we include animal fibers, such as shoddy wool and silk waste, the aggregates becomes largely increased. The French make firewood or fire lighters of the cones of pine trees and the waste cobs of maize, saturated with any cheap resinous substances. Messrs. Souffrie (already named) buy all the waste and pickings of vegetables from the twenty-five hospitals of Paris, cook them by steam, and feed a piggery of seven hundred head of swine—the vegetables being enriched with the greasy slops from the same hospitals. The same firm also produce beautiful white fat from the black residue left after purifying colza or rape oil; and another residue from the treatment of *this* residue gives them a useful varnish for cheap out-door purposes. The oil retained in olive oilcake is now extracted by chemical means, and converted into capital stearine; and by this improvement it is expected that seven million pounds of olive oil, now annually wasted at Marseilles, will be utilized. Old account-books, letters, invoices, envelopes, checks, insurance policies, and other kinds of *writing* paper (not *printing*,) are now bought at about £12 per tun, and worked up with other materials into pulp for the penny newspapers: Besides linen and cotton rags, cotton waste, old writing paper, straw, and esparto or Spanish grass, wood is also now much used for making into paper. Large factories for this purpose have been established in Italy, Wurtemberg, the United States, and other countries, the wood is rubbed down into dust by friction against rapidly revolving roughened wheels, and then treated by chemical processes until it forms a pulp suitable for paper-making.

There is one wood-pulp paper mill in Pennsylvania that can work up thirty thousand pounds of sawdust per day. Nearly all the German newspapers now have a percentage of wood in the paper on which they are printed. The New York Tribune is said to be printed on paper made of bamboo; and other American journals are printed on paper made chiefly of a kind of wild cane that is found in vast abundance on the shores of the Mississippi. A German chemist has found a mode of distilling spirit out of a residue left after chemically treating wood pulp for paper. A French manufacturer converts sawdust, by intense pressure, into beautiful little boxes, and other ornamental articles. The seed in the cotton pods our tufts, which used to be an annoyance to the cultivators, is now most usefully employed as a gas fuel; as a source of oil for lamps, as a chief substitute for olive oil, as oil cake for cattle food, and a source of good hard grease or stearine for soap and candles. The refuse molasses from beet root sugar, formerly used only as pig food, is now distilled to obtain alcohol, and the residue crystalized to obtain potassium salts. Spent dye woods, after the coloring matter has been extracted from them, are sold in France to a large manufacturer, who mixes them with tar refuse, and forms them into compressed cakes for fuel, which has a very large sale. The acicular leaflets of the pine tree are converted into what is called tree wool, in France, Sweden, Holland, and other parts of the continent; this wool is used for wadding, stuffing for mattresses, and other articles of furniture; a cloth made from its fibers is used for inner vests, drawers, hose, shirts, coverlets, and chest preservers; the membranous fragments and refuse are compressed into blocks for fuel; the resinous matter contained in them is distilled for gas; while by various modes of treatment there are produced an essential oil for rheumatism and skin diseases, an etherial oil useful as a curative agent and as a solvent, and a liquid for a medicated bath —all useful substances from materials which not long ago were utterly disregarded.

And now for the mineral kingdom. Mr. Mill, and other thoughtful men, are cautioning us that, as our stock of coal cannot last forever, we should do well to utilize the thirty million tons of small coal and dust which is allowed to go nearly to waste annually at the pit's mouth; and attention is drawn to what Belgium is doing in this matter. Near Charleroi, eight hundred thousand tons of coal dust had accumulated, a burden to the colliery owners, and an injury to the health of the work people. Whereupon a company was formed expressly to utilize this refuse. The coal dust is sifted, mixed with eight per cent of coal tar, heated to a paste by steam at a temperature of three hundred degrees, and pressed into blocks and cylinders about twenty pounds weight. These blocks form excellent fuel for locomotives and steamboats, productive of great heat and very little ash. In various foreign countries where paving stone is scarce, the slag from iron furnaces is brought into use, by being run into pits eight or nine feet in diameter, and cooled in slabs for paving. The cuttings of tin plate, and worn out tin kettles and saucepans, are subjected to processes which yield pure tin, good weldable iron, ammonia, Prusian blue, and stannate of sodium; and as the make of tin plate in England and Wales amounts to more than half a millions tons annually, there must be a very large store of material available in the old tin plate which is replaced by the new. The waste flux, such as borax, used in galvanizing metals, finds a ready market among refiners and for making paint.—*From Chambers' Journal.*

THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL.

The Surveying Expedition.

The New York *Herald* has the following:

THE EXPEDITION

will be under the exclusive control of Lieutenant Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, of the United States Navy. The total number of men who will take part in the affair will number about 287, and the gunboat Nipsic will be the flagship of the expedition and the Guard the storeship. The former is now lying off the Battery and the latter is at the Navy Yard completing her preparations for her eventful mission. The expedition would have set sail several weeks ago but for the fact that the Guard was detained longer than was expected and could not be got in readiness as soon as the naval authorities had desired.

THE SCIENTIFIC COMPLEMENT.

Besines the officers of the two ships, who have all been selected for the expedition on account of their particular fitness for the duties which they will be called upon to perform during its progress, a geologist, a botanist, a telegraph operator, a photographer and draughtsman, all civilians, have been especially employed for the occasion. J. A. Sullivan, M. O. Leman and Messrs. Ogden, Merriden and Karcher, officers of the Coast Survey, will also accompany the expidition and act assassistants to Commander Selfridge. The telegraph operator has been furnished with about eighty miles of wire, seventy-five miles of which are of the ordinary office wire and the remainder of the same kind of insulated wire used in the army during the late war.

He has also forty cups of Gross' battery, the strength of which he considers quite sufficient to knock all the monkeys who may presume to occupy the wires for gymnastic purposes, into the lands where the spirits of all dead monkeys go. A full set of the regular army signals has also been furnished the ships, and these will be made use of whenever they can be of good service. The flags will be used in day time and the lanterns (the lights) at night. Every scientific instrument necessary for the proper carrying out of the plans of the explorers has been secured and safely packed away.

PRESENTS FOR THE INDIANS.

A large quantities of beads, trinkets and various cheap articles, held in high esteem by the Indians, form part of the "treaty" cargo of the ships, and these it is the intention of the commanding officer to scatter among the savages with a lavish hand, in order to secure their friendship, and thus enable the expedition to make use of them in various ways in which their services will be of great importance to the success of the undertaking.

THE OBJECT OF THE EXPEDITION.

The primary object of the expedition is to make a thorough survey of the isthmus and to discover, if there be any, the breaks in the mountain through which a canal might be cut. The Nipsic will call at Aspinwall on her way to the general rendezvous to make certain arrangements with the Columbia authorities in reference to the expedition, and the Guard will go directly to Caledonia Bay, which is about 250 miles beyond Aspinwall, where the Nipsic will join her. In this bay the two vessels will remain as a base of supplies while the exploring parties dive into the wilds of the isthmus. After all the preliminary preparations in the bay will have been completed two parties will start out from Sasardi and another from the southern portion of Caledonia Bay to discover, if possible, the depressions in the mountains and to reach a pass which Dr. Cullen contends exists in the mountains and which has not as yet been discovered. Two lines of level will be established from these points to wherever depression may be found, thence to the Savanna river at the mouth of the Lara. In the meantime whatever natives can be induced to work will be organized into regular gangs as laborers, and they will accompany the exploring parties and be made serviceable in clearing away the undergrowth and rendering the passage of the explorers as easy as possible. Aid is also expected from the alcaldes, and the Columbian Government will do its best to help the expedition in various ways. On the 21st inst., two gentlemen will proceed to Aspinwall to ascertain the correct astronomical position of Aspinwall and Panama, and the result of their investigation will of course determine the base of operations of the expedition. After the explorers shall have made a thorough survey and reconnoissance of the country, the vessels will proceed to the Gulf of San Blas, and thence exploring parties will set out to establish a line of levels and ascertain if that portion of the country is better adapted to the passage of a canal than that between Caledonia Bay and the Bay of Darien. The expedition will be occupied for about six months, and Commander Selfridge, without wishing to say for certain that the ultimate object—the discovery of the depression in the mountains—will be attained, expresses himself confidant that a line of levels will be established on the Isthmus, a thing which no expedition has ever yet been able to accomplish.

A ROUGH ROAD TO TRAVEL.

Each exploring party will have a special telegraph wire of his own, connecting with the ships, which it will erect as it goes from place to place, day after day. The explorers will then be in constant communication with the commander, and there will consequently be no danger of any one of the parties falling victims to starvation in the wilderness, as did many of Strain's expedition. The region to be traversed is very mountainous, and the ground is a complete net work of undergrowth, so thick and strong that it would be impossible to make any progress through it without the aid of the axe. The Indians, who may at certain points prove troublesome, are said to be of a warlike nature, and although under the nominal control of the Columbian government, have never been conquered by the white man.

The expedition will, as has already been mentioned, endeavor to conciliate these savages by presents, but at the same time each party will go well protected and thoroughly armed, so as to be prepared for any treachery on the part of the dusky inhabitants along their route. The distance from the point where the expedition will start—Caledonia Bay—to the Savanna river is forty miles, and after they shall have made their way to this stream the men will follow its course to the bay of Darien, where the United States steamer Nyack, which will leave the Pacific squadron in proper time, will be in readiness for them. It may be mentioned that, besides the Savannah, the river Chauquanaque flows through the region through which the explorers will pass, and it is believed that it has water enough to keep a canal well supplied.

IS A CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS POSSIBLE?

The officers of the expidition have not the slightest doubt but that they will be able to establish a line of levels and reach the Savannah river in safety, though not without a great deal of suffering and hardships. The Chagres fever, it is said, plays havoc with "strangers" at all times of the year on the Isthmus, and this alone will be as formidable an enemy to fight as the savages—should the latter see fit to be belligerent.

Commander Selfridge does not believe that depressions in the mountains will be discovered of Sufficient extent to suit the wants of a well constructed canal, but he believes, nevertheless, that the canal is a feasibility, and that tunnels of five or six miles in length could be cut through the mountains if suitable depressions are not discovered.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Do those who are accustomed to speak slightingly of the Paraguayan war ever reflect upon the misery beyond telling, which has fallen upon that people, not upon one nor many, but upon all? There were nine hundred thousand people there five years ago; two thirds of these have fallen by famine, disease and battle; and, should the war continue, the whole race will perish. Five years ago they were prosperous and progressive, building railroads and telegraphs and ships, and improving and rebuilding their cities and towns. Now their chief cities have been laid waste, their capital sacked, and their is not to-day a home in Paraguay which has not been made desolate. To whom is this chargeable? The allies say to the aggressors of Lopez; the Paraguayans to the ambition of Brazil. Lopez claims that he was compelled to fight in self-preservation. The allies declare in all their public documents that the war was for the vindication of their outraged honor. But they have occupied the capital of Paraguay and one-half her territory; they have destroyed two-thirds of her population; they have taken possession of the chief rivers, and they have brought upon the country a misery and desolation that surpass description. Why, therefore, does the war not cease? Clearly because the claim that it is only for the vindication of national honor, and to obtain indemnity for the past and security for the future, is like the treaty of the triple alliance, of which it is the preamble—a fraud and a delusion. No better proof that Paraguay fights for her very existence is needed than this one fact—that the war still continues. In the face of this the fair promises of the triple treaty, and the honeyed words of the allied writers about civilization and progress and liberty, and the other specious phrases which are commonly used to defend all false causes, cannot be received by honest men nor accepted by upright governments as explaining either the origin or the objects of the war. The war is for conquest and absorption by Brazil; and to permit such conquest and absorption is contrary to the received and traditional principles of American policy. We have assumed the *role* of protector of the American republics. We played it with success and honor in regard to Mexico. We encourage by popular sympathy the struggle which Cuba carries on to gain her independence. Yet both the Government and the people survey with indifference the magnificent fight which Paraguy has maintained for five long years to preserve the independence which she gallantly conquered half a century ago; and this independence, won from Spain, is threatened by a monarchy far less enlightened, whose dominion will be fatal to the development of Paraguay, and to the progress initiated there eight years ago by this very ruler, whom it is the fashion among certain interested parties of more or less standing to denounce as a barbarian and a "monster unfit to live."—*M. T. McMahan, in Harper's Magazine for February*

H. BUCHER SWOOPE, ESQ.

President Grant, on Monday last, sent in to the Senate the name of H. Bucher Swoope, Esq., of this place, for United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

This appointment is well deserved. Mr. Swoope is not only a first-class lawyer, possesing the ability to discharge the duties of the office so as to promote the best interests of the Government, but he has been a zealous, earnest, and most eloquent advocate of Republican principles. For many years past, especially, during the dark years of the war, he canvassed the State in behalf of the Republican party, and his eloquent appeals, cogent arguments and untiring efforts, contributed largely to the success of our candidates.

Mr. Swoope was born in Huntingdon, Pa., in 1831, and is now thirty-eight years of age. He received a thorough classical education, studied law with Hon. John Scott, now U. S. Senator, and was called to the bar in 1852. In 1853 he settled in Clearfield, and is now in the enjoyment of a very large and lucrative practice.

As a popular speaker, he has few equals, and, perhaps, no superior in the State. His manner is graceful, his voice is powerful, yet susceptible of every degree of modulation, his style ornate, but clear and logical, and the impression he makes on his audience always pleasing and convincing. In criminal cases, before a jury, he is one of the most effective speakers we have ever heard.

He has had large experience at the bar, having been engaged in very many grave and important cases. Our own people will not soon forget his conduct of the case of the Commonwealth vs. Lena Miller, who was indicted for poisoning her husband, where he was assigned by the Court to assist the District Attorney, and procured the first verdict ever rendered in America where chemical investigation failed to find arsenic in the stomach. The experienced scientific experts brought here paid him the high compliment of saying that it was the best tried case in which they had ever been called to testify. His recent defense of Morrison, where he almost wrested from the jury a verdict of murder in the second degree, when everybody supposed his client could not escape the gallows, and his prosecution of Ball for the murder of Job Sneath, who was convicted of murder in the first degree by the force of his concluding argument, with many other cases we might cite, all attest his superior ability as a criminal lawyer.

In the civil courts he has been no less successful. It is not long since he conducted a case in the United States Court, before Judge M'Candless, against some of the oldest and ablest land lawyers in the State, the trial of which lasted twenty seven days, and during which all the points he made to the Court were affirmed, and the verdict was in favor of his client. The land in dispute is worth a quarter of a million of dollars. His argument in the contested election case of Robeson vs. Shugart, made in the hall of the State Senate, his annual appearance before the Supreme Court, where he has been uniformly successful, all bear witness to his ability and experience as a civil lawyer. We have every confidence that his duty to the Government will be be earnestly and faithfully discharged, and that President Grant, the Senate and the people of the district will have no cause to regret his appointment.—*Raftsman's Journal.*

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The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (in advance,)	$2.00
" " (if not paid within six mos.)	$2.50
" " (if not paid within the year,)	$3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers at five cents each.

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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

LUTZ & JORDAN, BEDFORD, PA.

OUR GRANDMOTHERS.

BY GAIL HAMILTON.

It is simply impossible—listen now, I pray, all knights of high and low degree, marching along thousand score strong, great-hearted gentlemen singing this song of woman's sphereicity—it is simply impossible for any woman to do the whole work of her household and make her life what a woman's life ought to be. This is a rule that admits of no exception. The machinery of the family is so complicated and so exacting that one woman cannot have the sole charge of it without neglecting other and equally important matters.

The duties which a woman owes to society, and to the moral and spiritual part of her household, are just as imperative as those which she owes to its physical comfort. And if she alone ministers to the latter the former must be neglected, and the latter will hardly be thoroughly accomplished. I know all about our noble grandmothers. I have heard of them before. I think we could run a race with them any day. But if we cannot, whose fault is it? If the women of to-day are puny, frazile, degenerate, are they not the grandchildren of their grandmothers—bearing such constitutions as their grandmothers could transmit?

It was the duty of those venerable ladies not only to be strong themselves, but to see to it that their children were strong. A sturdy race should leave a sturdy race. It was far more their duty to give to their children vigorous minds, stalwart bodies, healthy nerves, firm principles, than it was to spin and weave and make butter and cheese all day. We should have got along just as well with less linen laid up in lavender; and if our grandmothers could only have waited we would have

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 4, 1870.

OUR FINANCIAL PROSPECT.

There are many people, who have a natural inclination to look for the dark side of everything. They belong to the same class that are continually lamenting the present, and praising the good old times. These morbid croakers have, ever since the war, been predicting a general financial crash, until not only they themselves think it must and will come but have persuaded many others to fear it. There has seldom been less reason to fear any general financial crash than at the present time. All predictions of this kind have signally failed of realization. The best informed financial journals predict now, a year of unusual business prosperity. The currency has been contracted quite as much as is necessary, and there is very little probability that any further contraction will be attempted. Prices have been steadily declining until they have very nearly reached a point consistent with the volume of currency and the demand for labor. But with all this the prophets of evil have had no great crash to record. Business goes on, railroads are built, great business enterprises are projected and successfully carried out, our manufactures steadily increase, our people are prosperous and peace and plenty bless the whole land. The business failures, omitting those of the stock and gold gamblers in the September panic, have been less in 1869 than those of 1868, while those of 1868 were less than those of 1867, thus showing a steady improvement, than which there is no better evidence of general prosperity. Such is the general state of the country, that unless the currency and tariff are materially changed by the present session of Congress, of which there is very little probability, the prospect is that the year upon which we have just entered will be one of prosperity and that the long looked for financial crash feared by many, will not come at all.

PENNSYLVANIA'S BLACK SHEEP.

Of the 240 members of Congress but fourteen could be found to stand up and defy the public sentiment of the country and the plainly expressed wishes of their constituents by voting against the abolition of the Franking privilege. Of the number, Pennsylvania had two, both Democrats, RICHARD J. HALDEMAN of Harrisburg and GEORGE W. WOODWARD of Wilkesbarre. How dare Democrats prate about extrrvagance after such performances by their leading representatives? Of the whole fourteen voting against the bill abolishing the privilege, no less than TEN were Democrats. What a comment on their hypocritical cry of extravagance. Let our readers bear in mind, that of the 14 members of Congress who want other people to pay dear postage, that their own letters may go free, 10 were Democrats; and of those ten, two were from Pennsylvania; and of those two, one was JUDGE WOODWARD one of the lights and leaders of Pennsylvania Democracy. Shame on such perfidy!

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE IN THE U. S. SENATE.

The action of the House on the abolition of the Franking Privilege was prompt and decisive and in accordance with the sentiment of the country. We hope to see the Senate stand up to the work. It is a demand of the times that this overgrown abuse be abolished and it behooves the Senate to heed that demand. Prompt and decided action should be taken, and that in the direction of progress. The people will no longer tolerate the abuse and they who undertake to ignore or defy their wishes will be speedily removed from the position of representatives. Let us have no unnecessary delay in the Senate. The sooner the work so well begun in the House is completed by the Senate thebetter.

VIRGINIA ADMITTED.

The House bill as amended and passed by the Senate, was passed, with the amendments, by the House, on Monday the 24th ult., by a vote of 156 to 57, and Virginia is now restored to the Union and her Senators and Representatives take their seats in Congress. The work of reconstruction is steadily, peacefully and successfully progressing, and the amendments with it. We hope shortly to be able to record that every star is replaced on the glorious old flag and that it waves over a land where slavery and political inequality, on account of race or color, have been forever abolished.

No sooner had Mr. Dawes delivered his speech arraigning Grant's administration for its extravagance and wastefulness in the expenditure of the public funds, than Congress proceeded to abolish the franking privilege. The people might learn too much if Dawes' statements were spread before them.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

We presume this explains why Judge Woodward voted against the abolition of the franking privilege. He wants the government to pay his electioneering expenses. We thank the *Patriot* for giving us the clew to the Judge's vote in favor of extravagance, but we are opposed to paying the electioneering expenses of any party out of the public funds. The people believe that Judge Woodward and all other candidates should pay their own electioneering expenses.

A FIGHT IN CUBA.—*The Revolutionist Victorious.*—Notwithstanding the difficulty of getting reliable news from Cuba all parties at last agree that there has been a battle and that the Spanish have been badly whipped. A battle took place between Gen. Jordan and the Spanish forces under Puello, near Guaimaro, in which the Spanish were completely routed and lost 400 men and thirty-six officers killed. Since the above was written the Spanish Officers deny the report of their defeat, but from the character of the previous news we think there is good reason to believe the report is true and that the Spanish forces are losing ground on the island.

PERHAPS the coolest piece of impudence in connection with the movement to abolish the Franking privilege, was that displayed by Senator Chandler when he remarked that the people would better illustrate their sincerity by paying the postage on their petitions for the abolition of the Franking abuse. If any body has a claim to the privilege of the mails it ought to be the people who pay the expenses. That the Senator who himself enjoys the privilege should be guilty of such impudent meanness in trying to hold on to this abuse is only another evidence of the necessity for abolishing it. Send along the petitions.

THERE are 300,000 more women than men in New York State, which fact is now made an argument in favor of female suffrage. The line of argument runs in this wise: This is a republican government in which the majority rule; the women have a majority of 300,000 therefore they should rule. A knock down argument, sure.

GOLD closed at 121¼ on Monday afternoon in New York.

THE bill for the transfer of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia to League Island, was defeated in the House on the 26th inst., and laid on the table by a vote of 94 to 69. The outrageous falsehoods of Dawes' speech a few days ago were prepared with this object in view and in the hope of getting all transferred to New London where our ships would be frozen up half the year and where our iron clads would be eaten up by salt water.

JUDGE WOODWARD displayed his Democracy on two occasions last week in direct opposition to the interest of his constituents; first in opposition to the League Island Navy Yard bill, a measure of the first importance to Pennsylvania and next in voting against the abolition of the Franking swindle. He is a traitor of the true George M. Dallas stripe. Let him be branded at once, that the people may know him.

THE Record job dies hard at Harrisburg. With it must go franking and pasters and folders. It will make an awful smash among a lot of parasites and pot-house politicians, who get the pay for their dirty work by having their members and senators pension them on the state each winter at from $800 to $1000 apiece. Let the foul thing be cut loose and all the miserable leeches attached to it. The tax-payers will rejoice and our Legislature will redeem its good character.

THE Georgia Legislature is now in session with a fair working majority of Republicans. This makes the ratification of the XV amendment a foregone conclusion by Georgia, which will make the ratification complete, denying New York's right to repeal its ratification.

THE Legislature passed the Senate bill allowing each member $100 worth of postage stamps by a *viva voce* vote. Let us have the yeas and nays gentleman, on all such questions. The people want to know who's who. No dodging.

WHY don't our Legislature discharge the miserable beggars known as the pasters and folders? They have nothing to do and are not likely to have anything to do during the session. Why not send them home?

THIRTY-EIGHT criminals were sentenced to the penitentiary on Monday last, at Chicago, for terms varying from one to thirty years.

THERE are no less than twenty Pennsylvanians in the present Iowa Legislature; seven Senators and thirteen Representatives.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 29, 1870.

STATE EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

The second annual meeting of the State Editorial Association was held in this city on Thursday last, and was a complete success. The following officers were elected: President, Henry T. Darlington, of the Doylestown *Intelligencer;* Vice Presidents, B. F. Myers, of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, J. M. Laird, of the Greensburg *Argus*, and W. A Rupert, of the Conneautville *Record;* Recording Secretaries, R. S. Menamin, of the *Printers' Circular* and A. M. Martin, of the Corry *Republican;* Corresponding Secretary, J. I. Steele, of the Ashland *Advocate;* Treasurer, E Griest, of the Lancaster *Inquirer*. The most important measures acted upon were the appointment of a committee with the power to establish an advertising bureau for Pennsylvania newspapers exclusively, and the adoption of a resolution urging upon the Legislature the enactment of a law providing that suits for libel shall be tried in the county where the publication office is located, and that in civil cases the truth of the matter charged as libelous may be given in evidence, and if the jury shall find that the same was written or published from good motives and for justifiable ends it shall operate to the acquittal of the defendant or defendants. A resolution was also passed giving the officers of the Association authority to make arrangements for an editorial excursion during the coming summer.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL

now before the Senate is considered one of the most important measures of the session. Delegations from Philadelphia are almost constantly in Harrisburg endeavoring to influence members one way or the other on the question. Mr. Nagle, the other day, presented a very formidable remonstrance signed by thirty thousand Philadelphians protesting against the passage of the bill. The propriety of the entire State attempting to make partizan municipal laws for the city of Philadelphia is regarded as doubtful by many Republican members of the Legislature, and the probabilities are that the bill will fail to become a law.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES

to inquire into the affairs of the State Treasury have had their duties considerably enlarged. The House committee is authorized to go back for three years, and the Senate committee to overhaul the management of the finances of the State for the past ten years. By many these investigations are considered as mere white washing arrangements, and the burdening of the committees with duties that they cannot possibly perform with thoroughness the present session would seem to give color to that supposition.

THE REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE.

The commission appointed under the act of April, 1867, to revise the Civil Code, have not completed their work, nor does there appear to be any prospect of their doing so for sometime to come. By the terms of the original act they were to have the work completed within two years, which time expired on the tenth of last April. Those who are supposed to know state that the revision is not more than half made, and that at the present rate of progress it will be at least from three to five years before the end will be reached. The Legislature is constantly passing new laws, and the adoption of those codified by the commission is extremely doubtful. In view of these facts a proposition will be made to abolish the Commission, and thus lop off what has thus far proved a useless expense to the State.

AT LOGGERHEADS.

The two branches of the Legislature are not on the most amicable terms at the present time. Measures passed by the Senate are quite likely to be killed in the House and those passed by the House are very apt to receive their death warrant at the hands of the Senate. For examples, the Senate agreed upon a plan for the publication of a Legislative *Record*, and the House voted it down by an overwhelming majority. The House passed a resolution making provision for the payment of postage, and the Senate squelched it, at least for the present, by referring it to a committee. The Senate agreed to increase the salary of the Governor of the Commonwealth from five to seven thousand dollars, but the House refused to concur. The Senate has also passed several resolutions ordering the printing of extra copies of the reports of Heads of Departments, which the House at once negatived. This state of feeling has prevented much final legislation, and comparatively few measures have as yet passed both branches of the Legislature.

THE NEW COUNTY OF PETROLIA.

For nearly a dozen years past a proposition has annually been before the Legislature to create a new county in the oil regions out of parts of Crawford, Warren and Venango with Titusville as the county seat. The bill has been introduced into the Senate this session by Senator Lowry, and has already passed the second reading. It will come up for final action in that body early next week, and its passage in the Senate is well assured. Whether it will get through the House is not quite so certain, though its friends appear quite confident of its success. As the bill is framed less than a tenth part of the counties of each of Warren and Venango are included in the new county, which necessitates the submitting of the question to the voters of Crawford county only. The sudden developments of oil wealth in that region have increased litigation to an enormous extent, and the legal wants of the section embraced in the new county are such that it is almost impossible for the courts as now constituted to meet them. It is quite probable that within another year the county of Petrolia will be added to those of Pennsylvania.

THE RECORD JOB

dies hard. It was resuscitated in the Senate during the week and passed. But in the House it was not so well "set up," and after a prolonged discussion was defeated by the decisive vote of sixteen yeas to sixty-seven nays. This finally disposes of a much vexed question for the present session at least.

XLIst CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON MONDAY, Jan. 24, 1870.—Mr. Hamlin presented the credentials of his colleague, Lot M. Morrill, elected for the unexpired term of the late Mr. Fessenden. The credentials being read, the usual oath of office was administered to Mr. Morrill.

A number of petitions were then offered and bills read relative to various subjects.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to provide a national currency of coin notes, and to equalize the distribution of circulating notes, which was read and discussed by Sherman, Howe Sumner and Cole, after which the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Under the call of States a large number of bills were introduced and referred, the most important of which were, by Mr Kellogg to resume a land grant for a railroad from the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of the Ohio, by way of Little Rock, to the Texas boundary, near Fulton, Arkansas, and regranting it to other parties engaged in building the road.

By Mr. Peters, to increase salary of the United States Minister to China.

By Mr. Cessna, to increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and defining the jurisdiction of United States Courts in certain cases.

By Mr. Bingham, to regulate the mode of determining the ratification of constitutional amendments.

By Mr. Chaves, of New Mexico to authorize the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government preparatory to admission as a State.

By Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, to establish postal telegraph lines. He moved to refer it to a special committee of seven.

On motion of Mr. Farnsworth, the House suspended the rules to take up the Virginia bill, as amended by the Senate. He moved that the House concur.

After an excited debate by Messrs. Bingham, Butler, Farnsworth, Morgan, Cox, Logan, Fitch, and others, the bill, as amended, was finally passed by a vote of yeas 136 nays 57. After a few unimportant motions the House adjourned.

SENATE.—TUESDAY, 25.—Petitions for the abolition of the Franking privilege were presented, after which most of the day was taken up with the discussion of Mr. Sumner's bill providing for an increase of circulating notes to the extent of five hundred million, and for its equal distribution among the several States.

HOUSE.—A number of bills were introduced, the League Island Navy Yard bill was discussed and the election case of the 4th South Carolina district. Johnson of California spoke in opposition to Chinese immigration, Prosser, in advocacy of a national system of education, Hanley on the improvement of the Mississippi and Finkelburg on taxation and in opposition to a protective tariff.

SENATE.—WEDNESDAY, 26—James B. Howell, elected by the Legislature of Iowa to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Senator Grimes, took the usual oath of office.

Petitions were presented for the abolition of the Franking privilege and for an amendment to the constitution granting female suffrage. The remainder of the session was taken up in the discussion of the bill for the disposal of the Fort Leavenworth Reservation and the currency bill.

HOUSE.—The consideration of the League Island bill was resumed and elaborately discussed by Hill, Calkin, Randall, Dawes, Starkweather, Woodward and Schofield and finally laid on the table by a vote of 94 to 67. The remainder of the day was occupied by the consideration of the appropriation bills during which a sharp discussion ensued between Butler and Dawes.

SENATE.—THURSDAY, 27th.—Petitions were presented by Messrs. Ramsey, Drake, Pratt, Patterson, Conkling and Felton, for the abolition of the franking privilege.

John F. Lewis was sworn in as Senator from the State of Virginia.

Mr. Thayer called up the bill to establish a port of entry at Omaha, Nebraska.

Mr. Kellogg read from the law on the subject the provision authorizing the Secretary of the Treasure to abolish all such ports where the receipts do not exceed $10,000 per annum.

The bill was then passed.

The currency bill was then taken up and discussed until adjournment.

HOUSE.—A bill was offered to prevent farther sale of public lands, except as provided for in the exemption and homestead laws and the laws disposing of town sites and mineral lands. Pratt, Ridgeway and Milnes, representatives from Virginia were sworn in. Objection was made to the admission of Porter.

Mr. Farnsworth reported a bill to abolish the franking privilege which was put on its passage at once, and after an hours discussion, the bill was passed by 174 yeas to 14 nays. The bill goes into effect on the 1st of July.

Mr. Churchill presented a resolution in the case of Covode vs. Foster, declaring Covode entitled to the seat.

The House then went into committee of the whole and Mr. Dawes continued his remarks on the appropriations.

SENATE.—FRIDAY, 28.—Mr. Johnson was duly installed into his position as Senator from Virginia.

After the offering of a number of resolutions and some preliminary discussion the Senate went into executive session, and finally adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—James K. Gibson, member from 8th Virginia district was sworn in. Bills were reported for the removal of Osage Indians to Indiana territory, also of the Kansas Indians, for the abolition of the office of Congressional printer, and the election by joint ballot of a Superintendent of Public Printing at a salary of $4,000, and for the abolition of the franking privilege, also a remonstrance against the reduction of the duty on imported steel. A report from the committee on elections declared the claimants from Georgia under the election of April 20, 1868 not entitled to their seats. The executive and judicial appropriations were then discussed in committee of the whole, up to the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—SATURDAY, 29.—Whole session taken up as usual with debates.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is still an invalid, and still writing letters for publication instructing the nation exactly what it shall do to be saved. It strikes us that silence on political subjects would most become a gantleman possessing the unfortunate record of Mr. Stephens. In Mr. Stephens' latest gush he thinks neither he nor the nation will long survive; but, while he is extremely hopeful about his own future, he is correspondingly gloomy concerning the country's.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, Jan. 24th.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced authorizing married women to sell their propertyt when deserted by their husbands, to authorize 7 per cent as legal rate of interest and not allowing over 12 per cent by special agreement, and increasing the Judges of the Supreme Court by two to be elected in October. Bills were passed authorizing the reduction, for good conduct, of the sentences of persons confined in prisons and penitentiaries, and punishing the injuring and smashing of baggage.

HOUSE.—The bill, from committee on joint resolutions, urging Congress not to reduce the duty on pig iron was reported affirmatively. The Senate resolution restoring the franking privilege was defeated. A number of unimportant bills, mostly, of a local character, were introduced and referred to appropriate committees.

TUESDAY, 25th.—SENATE.—The following petitions were introduced:

One by Mr. Nagle, from 30,000 citizens of Philadelphia, irrespective of party, against any Metropolitan Police bill.

Nearly one half of the Senators presented petitions for the abolition of the death penalty, and in favor of allowing local districts to vote upon the questions of licensing drinking houses within their limits. The remainder of the session was occupied in discussing a proposition to publish a record at $14.50 per page, which was indefinitely postponed and, in considering a proposition to discharge the army of pasters and folders who are without employment, because of the abolition of the record and the franking privilege.

HOUSE.—The Senate supplement to the Philadelphia Park bill was passed and sent to the Governor other Philadelphia bills were discussed but no action taken on them.

SENATE.—WEDNESDAY, 26.—The following bills of a general character were reported favorably:

Creating a Board of Control, the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor General, and Attorney General, to attend the financial affairs of the Commonwealth.

Allowing accused parties, if so disposed, to give testimony.

The record bill of yesterday was reconsidered and passed by a vote to 20 yeas to 13 nays. The yeas were Messrs. Allen, Beck, Brown, Buckalew, Connell, Davis, Duncan, Findlay, Henszey, Linderman, McIntyre, Miller, Mumma, Nagle, Olmsted, Osterhout, Randall, Robison, Watt, and White—20.

The nays were—Messrs. Billingfell, Brooke, Brodhead, Graham, Howard, Kerr, Lowry, Purman, Rutan, Turner, Wallace, Warfel, and Stinson—13.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The following bills were reported and considered:

House bill making it a penal offence to issue fire or lightning policies of insurance except under authority of some chartered company of this or some other State. Passed.

House bill increasing the capital stock of the Decatur Building Association. Passed.

Also House bill authorizing the Phœnix Insurance Company to wind up its affairs.

The Committee on Vice and Immortality reported favorably House bill to enable the citizens of Pennsylvania to determine whether the general sale of intoxicating liquors shall be permitted. This provides that the Court of Quarter sessions, upon petiton of one-fourth the voters of a district, shall order an election to determine whether intoxicating liquors shall be sold.

House bill to prevent and punish the publication of obscence advertisements and the sale of noxious medicines was reported favorably.

Senate bill authorizing each member to receive $100 worth of postage stamps, passed by a *viva voce* vote.

Adjourned.

SENATE.—THURSDAY, 27.—A number of petitions were presented, among them a number in favor of allowing the people to vote upon the question of license or no license. The bill authorizing railroad companies to lease and become lessees by other roads, was reported favorably. The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Wallace, authorizing the election of a judge of Nisi Prius, and fixing his salary at $6.000.

Mr. White, enlarging provisions of the act which authorizes interested parties to testify, and extend the same to executors and administrators.

Also an act to limit and define the punishment of contempt of court. [The limit of punishment is fixed at five years.]

On motion of Mr. Osterhout, the Finance Committee were authorized to extend the time of the inquiry into the affairs of the State Treasury for ten years back.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The special ordor of the day was the consideration of public bills.

The House bill repealing the third section of an act relating to judicial sales and the preservation of the lien of mortages, approved March 23, 1867, was passed.

House bill to require interrogatories to be filed in case of attachment on or before the return day of the suit, and to allow garnishees to answer without a rule or copy being served. Passed.

The Senate bill with contract with Bergner for the record at $14.50 per page was taken up and discussed and finally defeated by a vote of 76 to 16.

SENATE.—Friday, 28th.—Bills were introduced for the monthly redemption of State loans by the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund in such sums as the condition of the Treasury will permit, for the appropriation of $1900 to defray inauguration expenses, for an amendment to the law of libel, suggested by the Editorial convention. The bill to form the new county of Petrolia passed to a third reading; an act was introduced regulating the election of county commissioners and auditors. Adjourned to Monday evening.

HOUSE.—Petitions were offered upon the license subject, the repeal of the death penalty, for protection of Miners and for $5000 for an Eastern Experimental farm. A number of resolutions were offered but none of importance were passed. A number of bills were reported from committees among others the House bill giving general powers to the courts to grant divorces, and House bill authorizing additions to the House of Refuge. Affirmatively.

Adjourned until Monday evening next.

Free Trade or Protection.

When the country is asked to consider which it will adopt, Free Trade or Protection, let it look at the facts which now stare it in the face. It is estimated that the aggregate amount of American bonds national, State, municipal, railway and mining—held in Europe, is $1,465,5000,000, the interest on which; at 6 per cent., amounts to the enormous sum of $87,850,9000 per annum in gold. And this is increasing rapidly, exchanged for goods which perish in the using and which ought to be made in this country. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, the total imports were $417,351,765 in gold, and the balance of trade against us was $130,832,421. To adjust balances like this our securities are carried abroad to Europe there to remain as so many mortgages against this country. These securities are used by American merchants wherewith to puchase goods. Not a dollar in gold has been brought into the country in exchange for them; but, on the contrary, during the last fiscal year, as shown by official reports, the country lost $37,483,704 through its commercial transactions with foreigners, that being the difference between the exports and imports of gold.

A healthy condition of the business of the nation cannot be expected while the country allows itself to be thus depleted. As well expect an animal to continue strong, vigorous and healthy while its life is being drawn from its arteries and which should flow from the heart to the extremities and from the extremities to the heart.

Let us follow the example of Great Britain, that retains at home her national securities. Protect our industry, check excessive importations, and bring home our bonds, and our national debt will be rather a source of strength than a burden. Any other course would be the sheerest folly. Let Congress act for the interest of this country and its workingmen in this matter.—*Chicago Journal.*

THE recent offer of Mr. Beecher's parishioners to raise his salary to $20,000, cannot but remind one, by contrast, of the time when he was preaching for $150 a year, building his house with his own hands, feeding his pigs, cultivating his cabbages, and unable for weeks to take a letter from the postoffice for want of currency to pay the postage.

HAYTI.

Capture and Execution of President Salnave.

New York January 25th.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the schooner Setagawa, in 10 days from Aux Cayes, we are in receipt of Haytian advices to the 15th inst. The day before that on which the Setagawa left Aux Cayes intelligence was received there from Port au Prince that on Thursday, the 23th inst., Salnave was captured, with 150 of his followers, in the mountains between Aquin and Jacmel, about 30 miles from Port au Prince. The ex-President was immediately taken to the capital, and lodged in prison. It was reported at Aux Cayes that he would be forthwith put on his trial, and it was believed he would be shot.

CHARLESTON, January 26.—The French sloop-of-war Timier, six days from Port-au-Prince, arrived to-day, and reports that Salnave was sentenced to death and shot on the 10th inst.

THE LATE PRESIDENT SALNAVE.

Silvain Salnave, who was executed at Port-au-Prince on the 10th inst., was a native of the city of Cape Haytien, where he was born in the year 1832. He entered the army as a common soldier, and gradually rose to the position of Captain of Cavalry of the North, which position he retained after the establishment of the Empire under Soulouque, although he held republican principles. When on the morning of Dec. 22, 1858, Geffard raised, in the name of the people, the standard of revolt, and declared for a Republic, the Imperial Guard were at once mustered to quell what was deemed a mad enterprise. Owing to the influence of Salnave the whole North rallied to the cause of Geffard, and finally the Empire was overthrown and a Republic established. Geffrard, being a vain, ambitious man, used little discretion in rewarding those who espoused his cause, and, among others, conferred the position and title of Major in the army upon Salnave, to whose bravery, energy, and persistency, he actually owed his high position. Soon there came another call for his services. Spain, having taken advantage of the civil war in this country, sent a strong force, and declared the annexation of the Dominican portion of the island, and re-established it once more as a colony. Salnave entered warmly into the conflict against the invaders, and to his efforts, more than any one person, was due the credit of their expulsion. Feeling aggrieved by the action of President Geffrard in regard to Gen. Oge Longuefosse, he commenced a revolutionary movement which resulted in Geffrard flying from the country in March, 1867, and Salnave being proclaimed President. The Republic continued in a disturbed condition, and in November last, insurgents in the South proclaimed Gen. Dominque President, and those in the North Gen. Saget. These movements culminated in the recent events which placed Salnave in the power of his enemies, mainly by the defection of his own forces. In person Salnave was of very commanding presence, about six feet in hight, of regular features, large, lustrous eyes, and dark complexion. He received a good education in comparison with those around him, and displayed remarkable sagacity and force of character in his official correspondence.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ROGERS sued Luther G. Riggs, of the Meriden (Conn.) *Record*, for $50,000 damages for slander. The court awarded $10.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS, author of "Gates Ajar," has a new novel for the press entitled "Hedged In," the same being a plea for fallen women who desire to reform.

DAVID WATKINS, aged seventy-eight, and his wife Annie, aged eighty, died in Warren, R. I., last week, after fifty-seven years of happy wedded life, "and both possessed one grave."

J. H. BEADLE, a Salt Lake Gentile, is stopping at his father's house in Parke county, Indiana, recovering from the beating the Saints gave him at Corinne, and writing a book about the Mormons and their wives.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY says she never heard of so many men, in one place, being simultaneously affected with sore throat, as she found at Washington, in selecting Congressmen to speak at her suffrage convention.

MISS LUCY BLISS has taught school eight years in the old academy school at Stockbridge, Mass., without the loss of a single day. As she lives two miles from the school house, she must have walked more than 13,000 miles in the time.

ROCHEFORT is an avowed infidel, and recently said in one of his little speeches: "The first duty of a nation which desires to be free is to cast off that restraint called a religion, and which leads fatally to slavery, when it does not conduct to madness."

MR. HOPE SCOTT has the most lucrative legal practice in England, averaging $110,000 a year. He married Miss Lockhardt, the grandaughter of Sir Walter Scott, and his daughter by her is the only surviving descendant of Sir Walter. Mr. Hope Scott's present wife is Victoria Howard, sister of the Duke of Norfolk, the first peer of England.

THE Pope having announced that a commission of theologians will be organized to answer questions propounded by Protestants who may visit Rome during the sitting of the council, many of the clergymen of the Church of England have delegated three of their colleagues to repair to Rome to discuss with the commission points of difference between Catholics and Protestants.

THE question of suffrage is considered as settled in Tennessee, favorably to the colored citizens. A test question was decided in the Convention on Thursday, for suffrage, by a vote of 52 to 20. Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, formerly editor of the Washington *Union*, and afterwards Democratic United States Senator from Tennessee, is reported to have made "a powerful speech in behalf of colorcd suffrage."

THE old Medical Society of Washington city, whose charter it is proposed to take away because they make distinctions of race and color in their social relations, are in considerable trouble lest the threat of some of the Radicals may be carried out. They are using all the influence they can can to prevent this result, and a prominent New England Senator has promised to champion their cause in the Senate.

THE bill to abolish polygamy, now pending in Congress makes visible a speck of war Salt Lake war. The Mormons are reported to have a militia force of 25,000 men, under command of a Lieutenant General. However, these veterans are poorly armed and the one fact of the existence of the Pacific Railroad renders the force practically powerless. Mormonism may die hard, but the approach of civilization already shakes it to the centre.

IT is said by knowing observers that Œcumenical Council will probably last at least a twelvemonth. In former times such a prolonged absence of the heads of the church from their fields of duty would have been fraught with the most calamitous consequences. But in these days of steamers and telegraphs, a bishop can govern his people almost as well from Rome as from a nearer point. So the Council may go on as long as its members like, without their having any qualms of conscience over their suffering dioceses.

THE Louisville *Courier & Journal* says that Mr. Prentice wrote a neat round hand, using always a pencil. Strange as it may seem, the father and founder of the modern method of paragraphing and the most brilliant writer of separate paragraphs, he did not know how to divide an article which exceeded a single paragraph into two or three or more paragraphs. Nor did he understand the art of putting titles at the head of his articles. Long or short, the cut of a hand with a finger out pointed sufficed for him, and he was strongly wedded to this as an indicator; but he adapted himself cheerfully to prevailing styles, whether he liked them or was ready with them or not.

No less than 27,000 penny song-books are sold every day throughout France. What is still more surprising is the immense number of persons engaged in the trade. It is the custom of a man or a family of beggars to procure the song-books and tramp the whole country round, singing the songs in them. This attracts attention, and then they sell the little books. The singers in France number about 800,000. They may be divided into three great orders: those at fixed posts, the tramps who wander about and sing in the streets, and those who frequent the low eating-houses. The song-book which has sold the most is one containing the *Femme a barbe* which Theresa made notorious. This song, however, is of German origin.

A SINGULAR SUIT.—There is a curious and interesting suit just now in the Chancery Court, in London. In 1792 a society, called the West New Jersey Society, purchased sundry tracts of land in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. One John Love was a member and held ten shares which he transferred, in 1693, to a Mr. Ffowks. Strange to say, the society is still legally in existence and holds some seven or eight thousand pounds, representing the value of those ten shares. The object of the present proceedings is to ascertain who are the next of kin to that Mr. Ffowks, who died some one hundred and fifty years ago. Small as the sum is there are already numerous claimants. It is certainly both curious and interesting that the English Court of Chancery should be now, in 1870, engaged in disposing of a case of which the cause of action transpired in Pennsylvania and New Jersey when they were British colonies, and in fact shortly after their settlement.

ANOTHER BIG SWINDLE.—A treaty is now before the Senate for the sale of 135,000 acres of the Kansas Indians' reserve at eighty-seven and a half cents per acre, and 80,000 acres at one dollar and a half per acre, to a railroad company, all being among the best land in Kansas. The President, in transmitting the treaty, calls attention to a letter from Secretary Cox, which sets forth the remarkable and unusual fact that the treaty was drawn up under the last administration by the Senate Indian Committee, and sent to the Interior Department, with the request of that committee that a commission might be sent out to conclude it. It was concluded in seven days from the time the order was given for the commission to start from Washington. The terms of payment are easy and on time. Secretary Cox notified the President that he could not approve the treaty.

Miscellaneous.

TOWER HALL!!

NEW STYLES FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

Our *Stock is unusually full* and *complete*, comprising many entirely *new* and *desirable styles* of *goods* manufactured into MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' READY-MADE GARMENTS *of all kinds, styles and sizes.*

The most *stylish goods, cut in the latest fashion* as well as *plainer* and *more moderate styles*, suited to all tastes, and better in STYLE, FIT and WORKMANSHIP, than any other stock of READY MADE CLOTHING in Philadelphia.

Also a choice selection of
NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS IN THE PIECE.

which will be made up to order in the BEST and FINEST MANNER for those who prefer. ALL PRICES GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE, AND FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER IN ALL CASES, OR THE SALE CANCELLED AND MONEY REFUNDED.

☞ *Sample of material sent by mail when desired, for garments either ready made or made to order.*

Halfway between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNET & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA. AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

22oct3m

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

INCORPORATED FOR THE SAFE-KEEPING of BONDS and OTHER SECURITIES, &c. No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE, GUARANTEE RATES.

	For a Year, or less Period
Government and all other Coupon Securities including Bank Bills,	$1 00 per $1,000
Gold Coin or Bullion,	1 25 " 1,000
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Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of	1 00 " 100

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.

Wills, $5, which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.

The Company is also prepared to rent Small Iron Safes, (each furnished with a Tin Box,) inside its Burglar Proof Vault, the Renter exclusively holding the key thereof, at the following rates, viz: $15, $20, $30, $60, $75, and $100 per annum. Also, to Store Books of Account, Records, Valuable Title Papers, etc., at reasonable rates. No charge less than one dollar.

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22oct3m

AGENTS WANTED FOR

HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY.

By C. W. DICKERMAN, Hon. CHARLES L. FLINT, and other Practical Writers.

Nearly 800 pages on fine calendered paper made expressly for this work, from new, clear and open type, and will be illustrated with 140 Fine Engravings by Sartain and others. Also a splendid colored fruit piece, containing eighteen specimens of the choicest American fruits, colored, from life.

IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

This book is a sure, safe and practical guide to every Farmer, Stock Raiser, Gardener and Fruit Culturist. By it they can double their profits each year, and greatly increase the value of their land. It makes the poor man rich. It makes hard work easier. It rewards the labor of honest working men. It is purchased by almost every one at sight. Nearly 600 copies sold in a few small townships, and, in many cases, hundreds in a single township. Agents can find no better work during the fall and winter. Farmers and their sons can each make $100 per month by selling only three or four copies per day, while more than double that number can easily be sold. Farmers always make the most successful agents for this book, and during the Fall and Winter it is just "the thing for them. If you wish to engage in the business, send for circular containing a full description of the book and terms to agents.

Address ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
614 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
139 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
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14jan4t

MASONRY.—

HARRY DROLLINGER of Hopewell, takes this method of informing the public, that he is prepared to execute at short notice and in good, and workmanlike style, Brick and Stone laying, furnace building and repairing and all other work in his line, in Bedford and adjoining counties. Parties wishing to secure his services will address him at Hopewell Bedford county Pa.

5oct1y.

J. W. KNOX,

BUILDER OF FIRST-CLASS

LIGHT AND HEAVY WAGONS,

Invites attention to his stock of finished wagons and seasoned wood works. Shop one-half mile west of Bedford. 27aug

ESTRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in Napier tp., about the 1st of August, a dark red and white spotted BULL, supposed to be about 18 months old. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. WM. BLACKBURN.

28jan3t

NOTICE.—All persons having unsettled accounts with Dr. WM. H. WATSON, dec'd, are hereby notified to call upon the undersigned Executor and settle the same without delay.

3septf. WM. WATSON, Executor.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.

We will send a handsome prospectus of our NEW ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE, to any Book agent, free of charge. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

24dec4w

$155 A month made by agents selling OLIVE LOGAN'S great work, BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS & BEHIND THE SCENES. The most spicy, rapid selling book out. 19,000 ordered the first month. Agents can secure field and a $2.00 out-fit free, by cutting this out and addressing PARMLEE & CO., Publishers, Phila., Pa., and Middletown, Conn. 24dec

Miscellaneous.

GREAT

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TO CLOSE OUT

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BARGAINS FOR CASH.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

14jan'70

TO CASH BUYERS!

READ AND SPEAK OF IT!

COME SEE AND BE CONVINCED

G. R. OSTER & CO.

Are now receiving their usual extensive and well assorted

STOCK of NEW and DESIRABLE

WINTER GOODS,

And are now offering

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BRING ALONG YOUR CASH

and we will guarantee to SELL you GOODS as CHEAP as the same MAKE, STYLE and QUALITY can be had in CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL

and get posted on the

CASH PRICES,

before you buy

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 4, 1870.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder.—John P. Reed.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Hugh Moore.
Sheriff—William Keyser.
Deputy Sheriff—John A. Cessna.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of the Poor—H. Egulf, Michael Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley.
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed, *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Carboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna, H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Getzy. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAtee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Hayden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502, O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

Important Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Durborrow & Lutz, are hereby notified that all accounts must be settled promptly. Those indebted for subscriptions will ascertain the facts and amount by reference to the date on the yellow slip with their newspaper address. All bearing date prior to July 15th 1868 are indebted to Durborrow & Lutz for the amount due up to that time. Accounts for advertising &c., have been forwarded to all at various times. These accounts must now be settled; no longer indulgence can be given. Those neglecting this notice must not complain if they find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. JOHN LUTZ.
28jantf

DON'T FORGET.—One week from next Monday will be Court, at which time we hope many of our friends and patrons will make it suit to call and renew their subscriptions and settle up little arrearages. We have a large amount of money due us, and we need it all to pay our debts. We hope those who owe us will not disappoint us and thus prevent us from carrying out our good intentions. Our creditors need their money and we want to pay them.

DONT forget that the Inquirer Book Store is the place to buy school books, pens, inks, stationery &c.

WHILE others have talked of education, the citizens of Hollidaysburg have erected a noble building, an institution of learning has been put in successful operation, and many prominent men are showing their appreciation of good advantages by sending their daughters to it.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

ALL persons wishing a good and substantial Pump, would do well by calling on our friend W. W. Shuck, and purchasing one of his *S. G. Mason's Non-Freezing Force Pumps*, as they are the very best Pump now in use. See advertisement in another column.

SCHOOL books are selling cheaper at the INQUIRER Book Store than anywhere else in town.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "*The Troches*," a simple remedy which is in almost every case effectual.

SALES.—Real Estate.—Dr. J. L. Marbourg sold his house and lot on the east side of Juliana street to Rev. Henry Heckerman on the 25th ult.. for $4000.

Samuel Croyle on the 22nd ult., sold his farm in Bedford township to John C. Ling, for $3600.

Personal Property.—The assignee's sale of the personal property of Jonathan Bowser on the 25th and 26th ult., amounted to the sum of $6600.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

IN EARNEST.—The people of Somerset mean business on the railroad question. They have already raised $35,450 toward building their road. Let our people remember this when they are again asked to subscribe money toward building a railroad. We have far greater and more valuable interests in a railroad than Somerset, yet we could only raise about $23,000 after months of downright begging; and all for the simple reason that many of our wealthiest men subscribed a mere pittance and many more, to their disgrace be it said, nothing at all.

BROAD TOP ITEMS.—Miners at and around Dudley, and on the Six Mile Run region, have been on a strike since the 10th inst; also, 2 mines on the Back-switch, have been idle the same time. On Tuesday, 11th, the miners of the Broad Top, Carbon and Cook Vein Collieries struck, but there are hopes that they will resume work.

A large meeting of miners was held on the 10th; between five and six hundred were present. A more stalwart lot of men in a single community, I dare say, cannot be found in the county, than the dark faced miners of Broad Top.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

DON'T STEP THERE.—We read, somewhere, a short time ago, a story of a little boy standing on the sidewalk on a Sabbath morning, and saying to passers by, as he pointed to an icy spot on the pavement, "don't step there." When asked why he did so unsual a thing, he answered that he had "stepped there" and fallen and he was now warning others that they might be careful of their steps. Oh for more such philanthropists! Oh that every one that has stepped upon slippery places and fallen would utter that warning cry "don't step there" to those whom he sees in the same dangerous path! What pointed, practical, effective preaching it would be! What thousands of fallen men, would stand by the doors of the drams-shop and cry aloud "don't step there" for I have stepped there, and behold the wreck! I have fallen! fallen! fallen!!! All, all is gone, fortune, friends, health, character, manhood, even hope has forsaken me and I am going down to a drunkard's grave. But do they not preach it still, though unwittingly? Does not the watery eye, the unsteady step, the bloated countenance that we meet upon the street speak loudly to us all "don't step there"? And alas! does not the raving maniac writhing in the tortures of *Delirium Tremens* speak in tones that chill the very blood "don't step there"? And who will heed? Will you young man who have just learned the way to the dram-shop? Will you upon whom the demon drink is already riveting his chains? As you value life, health, fortune, character, "don't step there." As you value your immortal soul, heed the terrible warning and "Don't step there."

OIL.—For the information of the parties interested in the Stump Island and other oil wells in that region we publish the following extract from the East Brady *Independent* of January 22nd:

The Emlenton Oil Field.—The following is the latest and best information from the Emlenton oil field:

The last well put down on Ritchey's known as the Saw Mill well, and owned by Adams & Co., has been cased, and is now producing 4 barrels per day and increasing. The prospects are that it will be a good paying well.

The Widel well on the opposite side of the river, and immediately above the bridge, is down 653 feet, with good indications and a good sand rock, showing that the impressions heretofore entertained in regard to this locality, are without foundation. The rock now being penetrated is the second sand, and they are now down 13 feet in it, and it will compare favorably with the rock below at Parker's.

The Parker Oil Field.—The "Island King" well commenced pumping 300 barrels salt water about 1st December. After bursting several seed bags, a light one was made finally, and she pumped a solid stream of salt water for several days, when the oil began to color the water. As the water diminished the oil increased. She is now pumping by actual measurment 150 barrels per day and certainly not more than one-third water,—so that she is yielding, fully 100 barrels of oil per day, probably more.

The Island King is owned by Galey and Hartley.

The stump Island oil Co., are preparing to sink three wells on the upper Island, and two on the lower Island.

The Hartley well, No. 5, on the Hartley and Shannon tract, is yielding 50 barrels. This well is the first below the Emlen. The Miami on the Hartley tract No. 3 is being drilled through the third sand. She was tested when drilled only a few feet in the third sand, but yielded only about 8 barrels. Colonel Woodward is now having her sunk deeper.

No. 1 and No. 4, on Hartley and Shannon tract, will soon be down, and No. 2 at the mouth of Hartley Run will soon commence drilling. Also two wells on Cottage Lot, belonging to Hartley and Shannon, will soon be under way. John Lambing lessee.

Great activity prevails and from appearance the development of this field from beyond Lawenceburg to Bear creek and from there to Ritchy Run, will be rapid next summer.

The Stump Island wells, at the mouth of the Clarion River, had stopped pumping for 24 hours in consequence of the flood, but flowed all the time. The cribbing on the Island is progressing and the wells will soon be out of the reach of high water. The upper one of these wells is now the "King" well of the "Landing."

WE have always regarded with much interest, the rapidity with which the great West is filled up and covered over with enterprise, energy and wealth; how the ceasless waves of population and business are ever rolling on, carrving with them, and depositing as they go education, religion, industry and prosperity. As the country is rapidly settled, government is constantly surveying and laying out new counties, and flourishing and aspiring towns at once spring up, growing and putting entirely in the shade the more sober and sedate efforts of the older portions of the land. One of the first evidences of the inauguration of a new county and the inevitable county seat is the appearance of a newspaper; this is indispensable; and it is by watching the papers we are able to form ideas of the thrift and improvement of the country. They furnish at a glance unmistakable testimony of the character, habits and business of the population. The advertisements and locals make up, to a great extent, the history of a town and its surrounding country; so that by observing these one need not visit the locality to learn whether it is prosperous or otherwise. We have been led to these remarks by the weekly visit of a young but spirited sheet, the *Alexandria Post*, published in Alexandria, northwestern Minnesota, a town that, three or four years ago, had no existence, but is now one of the rising ones, going up in true western style, and where, by the way, our young townsman, J. Selby Mower Esq., has hung out his shingle and planted himself for business. It is we judge, in the midst of an agricultural region unsurpassed by any in the union.

A NOTICEABLE FACT.—That one mode of appealing to a man's reason is through his eye. In these busy times men are so deeply immersed in the conduct of magnificent projects, that they forget all about the condition of their system, and hence it is that the Proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS, which cures Dyspepsia, purifies the blood, improves the tone of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and, indeed, invigorates the whole inner man, are so active in advertising. In fact, advertisements are merely sky-rockets sent up to attract attention to a really good article.

"CLEANSING THE BLOOD," upon which charlatans have harped so much, is not a mere catch-word and delusion. The microscope shows that some diseases exist like parasitic growths upon the globules of the blood, and it is further known that some subtle substances destroy or expel them. These substances have been combined to make Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which does effectually expel the disorders that breed and rankle in the blood to rot out as it were the machinery of life.—*Mercer Pa. Whig.* 1Feb1m

THE FIRST PASSENGER over the new turnpike bridge at the narrows was Dr. B. F. Harry, who crossed it on Monday evening. The flooring was laid on Monday, and the bridge thrown open for public use on Wednesday. Our teamsters and the traveling public generally will gladly abandon the mud and rocks they have been toiling over for three months past, and hail with joy the return to the solid turnpike.

THE third, in the course of Temperance Lectures was delivered in the Court House on Monday evening, by Rev. J. Q. McAtee to a crowded house. The next will be delivered on Monday evening by Rev. R. F. Wilson. The interest seems to increase with each successive lecture. On Monday evening every available foot of space in the Court room was occupied, and many were unable to gain admittance. The indications are that a healthy public sentiment, on the subject of temperance, is resulting from these lectures and that they will be productive of much good to the community.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office in Bedford, (uncalled for,) on the 1st day of February, 1870. They will be sent to the dead letter office on the 1st of March, if not called for before that time:

Austin John, Bardall J. C., Brown Clara Miss, Congden James A. Gen., Cruickshank Agnes Miss, Calrum (or Carrum) Abraham, Geinger Caroline Miss, Hamilton Agnes Miss, Kleppinstine Benjamin, Kuster Wm., Rhoads Charles H., Reininger Annie Mrs., Sollanbarger Joseph, Vance Thomas, Wilson Wm., Warns Sarah Miss, Whiteside Maggie Miss.

D. WASHABAUGH, P. M.

THERE never was a time when those who are extremely nervous and debilitated, could procure a medicine so sure to relieve them as at present. The country has been flooded with trash called Bitters, but Seward & Bentley, in the Coustitution Bitters, have attained the pre-eminence, and to-day they stand as the greatest and most popular Bitters in the world, and if used according to directions, will be sure to invigorate and thereby steady the nervous and debilitated sufferer.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to me, either by Note or Book account, are requested to call and settle soon, as *I need money, and money I must have.* Those who give this their immediate attention, will confer a great favor, and those who neglect complying with this request, can blame only themselves if costs are added. Please remember this and do as you wish to be done by.

28jan3t A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

GO to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, news papers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes, Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

METHODIST Almanacs for 1870, for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

TRIBUNE Almanacs for 1870 for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

Irritable Invalids.

Indigestion not only affects the physical health but the dispositions and tempers of its victims. The dyspeptic becomes, too, in a measure demoralized by his sufferings. He is subject to fits of irritation, sullenness, or despair, as the case may be. A preternatural sensitiveness which he cannot control, leads him to misconstrue the words and acts of those around him, and his intercourse even with those nearest and dearest to him is not unfrequently marked by exhibitions of testiness foreign to his real nature. These are the mental phenomena of the disease, for which the invalid cannot be justly held responsible, but they occasion much household discomfort. It is to the interest of the home circle, it is essential to family harmony as well as to the rescue of the principal sufferer from a state not far removed from incipient insanity, that these symptoms of mental disturbance be promptly removed. This can only be done by removing their physical cause, a derangement of the functions of the stomach and its allied viscera, the liver and the bowels. Upon these three important organs Hostetter's Stomach Bitters act simultaneously, producing a thorough and salutary change in their condition. The vegetable ingredients of which the preparation is composed are of a renovating, regulating and *alterative* character and the stimulant which lends activity to their remedial virtues is the purest and best that can be extracted from the most wholesome of all cereals, viz: sound rye. No dyspeptic can take this genial restorative for a single week without experiencing a notable improvement in his general health. Not only will his bodily sufferings abate from day to day, but his mind will recover rapidly from its restlessness and irritability, and this happy change will manifest itself in his demeanor to all around him. 1Feb1m

MARKETS.

BEDFORD MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. R. OSTER & CO.

White Wheat per bushel		$1.10
Red " "	"	1.00
Corn " "	"	80
Oats " "	"	40
Potatoes " "	"	50
Flax Seed " "	"	1.75
Clover Seed " "	"	$6.00@6.50
Timothy Seed " "	"	3.00
Apples " "	"	75
Flour, per barrel		5.50@6.00
Butter, per pound		30
Tallow " "	"	10
Beeswax " "	"	30
Lard " "	"	18
Pork " "	"	11
Wool " "	"	40@45
Turkey " "	"	8
Beef " "	"	
Eggs " doz.		20
Chickens " "		2.25
Wood—Hickory, per cord		4.00
" —Oak, " "	"	3.00

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—The flour market is steady, but there is not much activity. The demand is chiefly from the home consumers, who purchased 600 barrels in lots, at $4 25a 4 37½ for superfine; $4 50a4 75 for extras; $5a5 75 for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family; $5a5 62½ for Pennsylvania do do.; $5 25a6 25 for Indiana and Ohio do do.; and $6 50a7 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour sells at $4 87½ per barrel. No sales were reported in corn meal.

The wheat market is not so strong, and the demand is less active; sales of 1,200 bushels prime Pennsylvania red at $1 25. Rye may be quoted at 98c a $1 per bushel for western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at the decline noted on Saturday; sales of 2,500 bushels new yellow at 87a91c, the latter rate for prime dry. Oats are unchanged; sales of 3,000 bushels Pennsylvania at 58a59c.

Barley is dull, with sales of 1,000 bushels Canada at $1 20; 1,500 bushels barley malt sold at $1 20, delivered.

Bark—No. 1 quercitron is wanted at $30 per ton,

Whisky is in better demand; 70 barrels wood bound Pennsylvania and western sold at 99c. and 100 barrels iron bound western at $1,

ASSESSORS, ATTENTION!

The Assessors of the several districts of Bedford county are hereby requested to meet the Board of Commissioners, at their office, in Bedford, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, to receive the books, instructions, &c., for the assessment for the year 1870. All are enjoined to be present.

By order of the Board.
28jan3w JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

Books and Periodicals.

ALL books and periodicals noticed in this column are to be had at the INQUIRER Book Store.

THE ECLECTIC is one of our best and most welcome visitors in the whole list of periodicals. The present number opens with a fine portrait of James Brady, and a sketch of his life by the editor. A learned and interesting article by M. Emanuel Deutsch, on "Islam," "The Battles of the Philosophies, Physical and Metaphysical," and the "November Shooting Stars" are but a few among the many interesting articles in this number. Terms $5,00 per year; 45 cts per number. Published by E. R. Pelton, 108 Fulton St., New York.

HERALD OF HEALTH.—The February number of this valuable journal is replete with interesting and valuable information upon the most important matters. Among the contributors to this number we find the names of Elizabeth Oakes Smith, Henry Ward Beecher, and Phoebe Carey. The Herald is a live, radical, progressive journal, with no fear or reverence for abuses; however old and dignified they may be, it attacks them openly and exposes them without fear or favor. Terms $2,00 per year, single copies 20cts. Published by Wood & Holbrook, 13 Laight St., New York.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's parents, in Colerain twp., on the 27th inst., by the Rev. J. Q. McAtee, Mr. HENRY JAMES to Miss SOPHIA SHAFER, daughter of Henry Shafer.

The happy couple will accept our thanks for the delicious cake accompanying the above notice, and, our best wishes for their future happiness and success in life.

DIED.

At his residence, Pokagon, Cass Co., Michigan, of Consumption, Doctor HENRY LEADER, aged 48 years.

Chambersburg papers please copy.

At New Paris, Jan. 10th, 1870, CHARLOTTE ANNA, wife of Wm. H. Cappet, aged 21 years, 1 month and 9 days.

She was much loved and respected by all who knew her, and she leaves a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn her loss. Peace to her ashes. A. H.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

The undersigned, having 12 stocks of Italian Bees, is now prepared to rear Queens for sale. All persons desiring them will please send their orders soon. No orders filled unless accompanied with the cash. Price, six Queens to one address $2.50 each. Less number, $5 each. Purity and safe arrival by mail warranted. Bee book containing instructions for introducing Queens, free. Address A. B. SNOEBERGER, New Enterprise, Bedford county, Pa.
4feb3m

PURE COLD WATER.

The Best and Cheapest Pump now in use.

S. G. MASON'S
DOUBLE-ACTING NON-FREEZING FORCE PUMP.

This Pump has been awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania State Fairs.

This Pump never freezes, from the fact that the moment you stop pumping, the water gradually drops back to a level with the water in the well; consequently you always get PURE COLD WATER. It will force water any distance through pipe, and in case of FIRE, is valuable, as water may be thrown to the distance of from fifty to sixty feet from its mouth, by attaching 3 or four feet of small hose. It is DOUBLE ACTING, and can be worked with ease. It is just the thing to wash wagons, buggies, and water gardens, &c., and every farmer and mechanic should have one of these pumps. As a preternatural Health, this Pump has been pronounced by our leading Physicians as being one of the very best pumps now in use. It is generally known that wooden pumps hold the water in the stalk, and of course it tastes more or less of the wood. This Pump leaves all the water drop back just as soon as you stop pumping, to the level of the water in the well. So you get PURE COLD WATER from the bottom of the well every time you draw a bucket full. There are now about 92 of these pumps now in use in this county, for one and two years, and they have ALL given perfect satisfaction. Not one of these has frozen since they have been put in. For reference I can give some of the very best men in our town and county. Call and see this pump work before purchasing any other.

PRICE LIST.—Three-quarter inch pump, from 7 to 10 feet $15; from 10 to 15 feet $18; from 15 to 20 feet $20; from 20 to 25 feet $25; from 25 to 30 feet $30; from 30 to 35 feet $35; from 35 to 40 feet $40. Inch Pump.—From 7 to 10 feet $20; from 10 to 15 feet $23; from 15 to 20 feet $28; from 20 to 25 feet $33, from 25 to 20 feet $38; from 30 to 35 feet $43.

The undersigned has also the following counties for sale, viz: Somerset, Fulton, Franklin, Huntingdon, Blair and Center. Good deeds given for fifteen years. For further information address W. W. SHUCK,
General Agent,
Bedford, Bedford co., Pa.
3feb2m

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P. T. BARNUM.

Written by Himself. In One Large Octavo Vol.—Nearly 800 pages—Printed in English and German—33 Elegant Full Page Engravings:

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J. B. BURR & CO.,
Publishers, Hartford, Conn.
4feb6w

List of Grand Jurors drawn for February Term, 2d Monday, 14th day, A. D., 1870.

C. W. Ashcom, *Foreman.*	John P. Weaverling,
Lewis B. Hixon,	Azariah Blackburn,
Samuel Willhelm,	John C. Wright,
Jacob Griffith,	William Hartley,
Albert Corley, of J.,	Charles Struckman,
Lewis Koons,	John Fulton,
Alex. Lyle,	Daniel Boyer,
John Gillespie,	Israel Davis,
Asa Williams,	Gideon Shafer,
Henry Taylor,	George W. Anderson,
George Mann,	Jesse Geller,
Tobias Shafer,	Washington Miller.

List of Petit Jurors drawn for same Term:

Adam H. Dibert,	Henry Shafer,
Amos Bridenstine,	G. D. Trout,
Jermeiah Robinett,	Samuel Beckley,
James M. Sleek.	Philip Cuppett,
Daniel Miller,	Jacob Beckley,
Levi Hardman,	Samuel Bender,
Samuel H. Feather,	Samuel Detwiler,
Michael Wertz,	William Weimer,
Alex. Eichelberger,	D. A. T. Black,
Edwin V. Wright,	Uriah Mellott,
James Growden,	John Shafer,
Joseph C. May,	Jacob S. Brown,
Henry Boor,	Richard T. Foor,
C. W. Moore,	Wesley N. Howsare,
Martin Boor,	Jacob H. Wright,
James B. B. Cessna,	John Eichelberger,
Stephen McCreary,	Michael Hillegas,
Isaac K. Little,	Casper Stroup,
Adam Guyer,	James A. Horton.

Drawn and certified, at Bedford, the 13th day of Jan., A. D., 1870.
Attest: ISAAC KENSINGER,
J. G. FISHER, WM. KIRK,
Clerk. Jury Coms.
feb3w2

LIST OF CAUSES put down for Trial at the *Special February Term*, 1870, (Sixth day.)

Middle Woodberry tp., vs Bassler & Longenecker.
Thomas Growden vs Archibald Blair et al.
Same vs Same.
Charles W. Colvin vs Wm. J. Rock et al
Georges Hondes vs Edward A. Fockler.
Frederick Miller vs John McIlwaine.
Sophia W. Mullin vs George Mullin's Executors.
J. M. Shoemaker vs William A. Powell
George W. Gump vs Philip Lebselter
W. B. Huffman vs George W. Gump.
Henry D. Mock vs Wm. Hammers.
Alex. McGregor's Adm'rs vs Wm. A. Reininger
Isaiah Collins, widow and children vs Eliza Collins et al.
Shannon and Aldstadt vs Emily and A. J. Crisman.
John B. Weaver vs John Bowser
Same vs Same.
Barnard Claubaugh vs Isaiah Mills
Wm. M. Lloyd, Indorsee, &c., vs Hopewell tp. School District.
John B Weaver, Trustee vs John Bowser.
William Bowles vs George Stucky et al.
Certified, January 18, 1870.
jan27w4. JNO. P. REED, Prot'y.

New Advertisements.

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AND

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BY FRANK CROSBY, Esq.,
Member of the Philadelphia Bar.

ENLARGED AND THOROUGHLY REVISED.

By S. J. VANDERSLOOT, Esq.,
Member of the Philadelphia Bar.

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THIS UNEQUALLED BOOK concerns the property, business, individual rights, and social privileges of every one, and affords a fund of legal knowledge that to many will make it worth its weight in gold. The simplicity of its instructions, the comprehensiveness of its subject, the accuracy of its details, the facilities afforded in its perfect arrangement, and the conciseness and attractiveness of its style, as well as its cheapness, make it the most desirable of all legal hand-books. No effort or expense has been spared in adapting it thoroughly to the times, and affording in it the most recent and useful information.

IT CONTAINS THE

Constitution of the United States, With Amendments;
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Internal Revenue Laws, With Stamp Duties;
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IN REGARD TO

Acknowledgmts	Credits,	Naturalization,
Administrators,	Debts,	Notes,
Affidavits,	Deeds,	Obligations,
Agents,	Divorce,	Partnerships,
Agreements,	Dower,	Patents,
Alimony,	Exchange,	Penalties,
Appeals,	Executors,	Petitions,
Apprentices,	Exemption,	Powers,
Arbitrations,	Guardians,	Pre-emptions,
Assignees,	Hotels,	Receipts,
Assignments,	Landlords,	Releases,
Awards,	Libel,	Rights,
Bills,	Liens,	Slander,
Boarding,	Limitations,	Tenants,
Bonds,	Marriage,	Vessels,
Carriers,	Masters,	Wards,
Codicils,	Minors,	Wills,
Copyrights,	Mortgages,	Etc., etc.

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AGENTS WANTED.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS are offered to agents everywhere. This work is the most complete of its kind ever published, and presents excellencies that commend it to all engaged in the affairs of every-day life. Every Farmer, Business Man, Tradesman, Laboring Man, Politician, Property Holder, Bankrupt, Professional Man, and every one having a Family, will find it interesting, instructive, valuable, and full of information.

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For terms to agents, and other information, address

JOHN E. POTTER & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
614 *and* 617 *Sansom Street,*
PHILADELPHIA
4feb3m

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested, are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 15th day of Feb., next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Hon. John Cessna, Executor of the last will and testament of Mrs. Kate Hammond, late of Bedford Borough, deceased.

The Account of Oliver E. Shannon, Guardian of Jackson Mills and Sarah E. Mills, minor children of John Mills, late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of O. E. Shannon, Guardian of the minor children of Samuel H. Tate, late of Bedford Borough, deceased.

The account of John T. Keagy, Guardian of Emma W., Richard Mc., Henry W., and Emory W. Somerville, minor children of Abner Somerville, late of Southampton township, deceased.

The account of John A. Gump, Executor of the last will and testament of Rebeca Ritchey, late of West Providence township, deceased.

The account of John T. Keagy, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Henry Brant, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.

The account of John P. Reed, Guardian of Edmund S. Schell, minor son of E. D. Schell, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, deceased.

The account of John P. Reed, Guardian of Jacob B Schell, minor son of E. D. Schell, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, deceased.

The account of Samuel Whip and Martin Bortz, Administrators of the Estate of Frederick Bortz, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.

The first account of Frederick Hillegass, Administrator of the Estate of John Corley, Jr., late of Juniata township, deceased.

The account of A. M. Horn and D. J. Horn, Administrators of the Estate of Andrew Horn, late of St Clair township, deceased.

The account of John P. Reed, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Jacob Howsare late of Southampton township, deceased

The account of John Pickes, Administrator of the Estate of John W. Pickes, late of Union tp., deceased.

The account of Thomas J. Croyle, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Oldham, Esq., late of Union township, deceased.

JOHN P. REED, Register.
jan20w4.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias,* and *Lavri Facias* to me directed, there will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 12th day of February, A. D., 1870, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All Defendant's interest in and to two lots of ground, fronting 168 feet on Main St., and running back to an alley 240 feet with a two story frame house, frame shop wash house, smoke house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lots of H. W. Ressler and Geo. Shaffer, also two back lots fronting on an alley 165 feet and running back 240 feet, adjoining lots of A. J. Robbins and Wm. McClelland, situate in Hainsburg Borough, Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of A. C. Vaughan.

ALSO—All defendant Wm. Bennett's interest in and to a tract of land situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, adjoining Moses Tewell on the North, and James Northcraft on the East and Wm. Lashley on the West, containing 180 acres, more or less, with a log house, stable and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, about 60 acres cleared and under cultivation, seized and taken in execution as the property of Wm Bennet.

WM. KEYSER, Sheriff
Sheriff's office, Bedford, Jan. 20th, 1870.

NAMES OF APPLICANTS for Tavern and Restaurant Licenses at February Sessions, 1870, (2nd Monday, 14th day)

Michael Ott, Bloody Run bor.,	Tavern
William Weimer, Clearville, Monroe tp.,	"
John K. Ready, Coaldale bor.,	"
Levi Manges, Juniata tp.,	"
Isaac Mengel, Bedford bor.,	"
William M. Pearson, Woodberry bor.,	"
William A. Peterson Union tp.,	"
Henry Rose, Centreville,	"
William Spiers, Coaldale bor,	"
Alexander Taylor, Broad Top tp.,	"
O'Donnell & Manly, Bridgeport, Londonderry	"
Adam B. Carn, Bedford bor.,	Restaurant
John Harris,	"
Jacob Barnhart,	"
John P. Weaverling, Bloody Run bor.,	Tavern
Jno. B. Amick, St. Clairsville,	"

Certified, January 24th, 1870.
jan27w3 JNO. P. REED, Clk.

THE BEDFORD HOTEL
FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber now offers this well known hotel for Sale or Rent. Possession given at any time to suit purchaser. The building is in good repair, having just been thoroughly re-fitted. For further particulars apply to

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
26nov1f Bedford Pa.

TRUSTEE'S ACCOUNT for confirmation at February Term of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, 15th day of February, 1870:

The account of John T. Keagy, Esq., Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Henry Brant, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.
17dec4w JNO. P. REED, Register.

EVERYBODY can be accommodated with WALL PAPER at the Inquirer Book Store

New Advertisements.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

ISAAC MENGEL, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County in account with said County from January 7th, A. D. 1869 to January 8th, A. D. 1870:

TREASURER,	*DR.*
To balance in Treasury at last settlement	$11603 31
To amount of tax received from old collectors, as follows:	
John Kemery, Schellsburg bor	29 69
Isaac D. Earnest, Bedford tp	4 00
Jacob Evans, Londonderry tp	281 56
S. S. Fluck, Liberty tp	60 65
Solomon Barley, M. Woodberry tp	297 19
To amount received on unpaid lists for 1868, placed in the hands of Justices of the Peace for collection:	
John A. Gump, Rainsburg borough and Colerain tp	55 75
Isaac Kensinger, Liberty tp	66 34
William Adams, Southampton tp	13 78
Jacob Brenneman, M. Woodberry tp	297 20
David Points, Bedford tp	512 05
D. A. Plank, St. Clairsville bor	15 59
S S Fluck, Saxton bor	19 51
To amount received from the several townships before placing lists of unpaid taxes in the hands of Justices of the Peace:	
Bedford borough	1756 13
Bedford tp	2974 46
Bloody Run bor	733 87
Broad Top tp	953 62
Coledale boro	166 45
Colerain tp	2041 79
Cumberland Valley tp	1806 46
Harrison tp	804 30
Hopewell tp	1280 96
Juniata tp	826 12
Liberty tp	833 52
Londonderry	1179 22
Monroe	1262 24
Napier tp	2179 10
Providence E. tp	902 89
Providence W. tp	1088 60
Rainsburg boro	258 86
Schellsburg boro	369 30
Saxton boro	209 64
St. Clairsville boro	141 38
St. Clair tp	2159 42
Snake Spring tp	1189 93
Southampton tp	999 48
Union tp	1189 53
Woodberry M. tp	3386 69
Woodberry boro	297 46
Woodberry S. tp	3953 85
To amount rece'd on unpaid lists placed in the hands of Justices of the Peace for collection:	

Farm, Garden & Household.

From the New York Tribune.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

Good and Bad Husbandry.

Necessity is the master of us all. A farmer may be as strenous for deep plowing as I am—may firmly believe that the soil should be thoroughly broken up and pulverized to a depth of fifteen to thirty inches, according to the crop; but, if all the team he can muster is a yoke of thin, light steers, or a span of old, spavined horses, which have not even a speaking acquaintance with grain, what shall he do? So he may heartily wish he had a thousand loads of barn-yard manure, and know how to make a good use of every ounce of it; but, if he has it not, and is not able to buy it, he can't always afford to forbear sowing and planting, and so, because he cannot secure great crops, do without any crops at all. If he does the best he can, what better can he do?

Again: Many farmers have fields that must await the pleasure of Nature to fit them for thorough cultivation. Here is a field—sometimes a whole farm—which, it partially divested of the primitive forest, is still thickly dotted with obstinate stumps and filled with green, tenacious, roots, which could only be removed at a heavy, perhaps ruinous cost. A rich man might order them all dug out in a month, and see his order fully obeyed; but, except to clear a spot for a garden or under very peculiar circumstances, it would not pay; and a poor man cannot afford to incur a heavy expense merely for appearance's sake, or to make a theatrical display of energy. In the great majority of cases, he who farms for a living can't afford to pull green stumps, but must put his newly cleared land into grass at the earliest day, mow the smoother and pasture the rougher portion of it, and wait for rain and drouth, heat and frost, to rot his stumps until they can easily be pulled or burned out as they stand.

So with regard to a process I detest, known as Pasturing. I do firmly believe that the time is at hand when nearly all the food of cattle will, in our Eastern and Middle States, be cut and fed to them—that we can't afford much longer, even if we can at present, to let them roam at will over hill and dale, through meadow and forest, biting off the better plants and letting the worse go to seed; often poaching up the soft, wet soil, especially in Spring, so that their hoofs destroy as much as they eat; nipping and often killing in their infancy the finest trees, such as the Sugar Maple, and leaving only such as Hemlock, Red Oak, Beech, &c., to attain maturity. Our race generally emerged from savageism and squalor into industry, comfort and thrift, through the Pastorial condition—the herding, taming, rearing and training of animals being that department of husbandry to which barbarians are mostly easily attracted: hence, we cling to Pasturing long after the reason for it has vanished. The radical, incurable vice of Pasturing—that of devouring the better plants and leaving the worse to form and diffuse seed—can never be wholly obviated; and I deem it safe to estimate that almost any farm will carry twice as much stock if their food be *mainly* cut and fed to them as it will if they are required to pick it up where and as it grows or grew. I am sure that the general adoption of Soiling instead of Pasturing will add immensely to the annual product, to the wealth, and to the population, of our older States. And yet, I know right well that many farms are now so rough and otherwise so unsuited to Soiling as to preclude its adoption thereon for many years to come.

Let me indicate what I mean by Good Farming, through an illustration drawn from the Great West:

All over the settled portions of the Valley of the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri there are large and small herds of cattle, that are provided with little or no shelter. The lea of a fence or stack, the partial protection of a young and leafless wood, they may chance to enjoy; but that it is a ruinous waste to leave them a prey to biting frosts and piercing northwesters, their owners seem not to comprehend. Many farmers far above want will this Winter feed out fields of Corn and stacks of Hay to herds of cattle that will not be one pound heavier on the 1st of May next than they were on the 1st of December last—who will have required that fodder merely to preserve their vitality and escape freezing to death. It has mainly been employed as fuel rather than as nourishment, and has served, not to put on flesh, but to keep out frost.

Now I am familiar with the excuses for this waste, but they do not satisfy me. The poorest pioneer might have built for his one cow a rude shelter of stakes and poles, and straw or prairie-grass, if he had realized its importance, simply in the light of economy. He who has many cattle is rarely without both straw and timber, and might shelter his stock abundantly if he only would. Nay: he could not have neglected or omitted it if he had clearly understood that his cattle must somehow be supplied with heat, and that he can far cheaper warm them from without than from within.

The broad, general, unquestionable truths on which I insist on behalf of Good Farming are these: and I do not admit that they are subject to exception:

I. It is very rarely impracticable to grow good crops, if you are willing to work for them. If your land is too poor to grow Wheat or Corn, and you are not yet able to enrich it, sow Rye or Buckwheat; if you cannot coax it to grow a good crop of anything, let it alone; and, if you cannot run away from it, work out by the day or month for your more fortunate neighbor. The time and means squandered in trying to grow crops where only half or quarter crops can be made, constitute the heaviest item on the wrong side of our farmers' balance-sheet; taxing them more than their National, State, and local Governments together do.

II. Good crops rarely fail to yield a profit to the grower. I know there are exceptions, but they are very few. Keep your eye on the farmer who almost uniformly has great Grass, good Wheat, heavy Corn, &c., and, unless he drinks, or has some other bad habit, you will find him growing rich. I am confident that white blackbirds are nearly as abundant as farmers who have become poor while usually growing good crops.

III. The fairest single test of Good Farming is increasing productiveness of the soil. That farm which averaged twenty bushels of Grain to the acre twenty years ago, twenty-five bushels ten years ago, and will measure up thirty bushels to the acre from this year's crop, has been and is in good hands. I know no other touchstone of Farming so unerring as that of the increase or decrease from year to year of its aggregate product. If you would convince me that X is a good farmer, do not tell me of some great crop he has just grown, but show me that his crop has regularly increased from year to year, and I am satisfied.

MOTHERS should remember that the limbs of children require as much clothing as any part of the body in all seasons, and especially during winter. A distinguished French physician, just deceased, remarked only a short time ago, that during his twenty-six years of practice in Paris, twenty thousand children had been borne to the cemeteries a sacrifice to the absurd costume of naked arms. Dr. Warren thinks that Boston sacrifices five hundred babies every year by not clothing their limbs. The arms should be covered, from the wrist to the shoulder, with thick knit woolen sleeves.—*Philadelphia Day.*

Humorous.

LOVE must ever love the feet that never weary in running on love's errands.

A CHARM—Whisper ice cream, in a girl's ear and she is with you.

"MR. BROWN, papa wants to know if you won't take a skiff and scull mamma across the river?" "No; but tell your papa if it will be any favor. I'll take an axe and scull him."

DURING a trial the other day, a constable, testifying with regard to a lady, said: "I know nothing of her but what women say of one another, and that is not worthy of belief."

"KATY, have you laid the table cloth and plates yet?"

"An sure, I have, mum—everything but the eggs; and isn't that Biddy's work?"

A FEMALE school teacher, in her advertisement, stated that she was "complete mistress of her own tongue." "If that's the case," said a caustic old bachelor, "she cannot ask too much for her services."

"MOTHER can I go and have my photograph taken?"

"No; it isn't worth while."

"Well, then, you might let me go and have my tooth pulled—I never go anywhere."

AT one of the ragged schools in Ireland, a clergyman asked the question, "What is holiness?" A pupil, in dirty tattered rags, jumped up and said, "Plase yer riverence, it's to be clane inside.

Two women were in one of the Yorkville cars the other day. They were not quite clear on the subject of their destination, when one of them cried out:—"The fool doesn't know where she is going and I am following her."

"IS ANYBODY waiting on you, Miss?" said a polite dry goods clerk to a young girl from the country.

"Yes, sir," said the blushing damsel, "that's my fellow outside. He wouldn't come in."

"OH, mother, do send for the doctor!" said a little boy of three years.

"What tor, my dear?"

"Why, there's a man in the parlor who says he'll die if Jane don't marry him—and Jane says she won't."

"WHAT do you use to make yourself look so delicate?" said one young woman with an eruption on her face to another, who looked like the departed.

"Why," said she, "sometimes I eat slate pencils and chalk, and then for a change, drink vinegar and chew green tea. When these fail, I lace tighter, and wear the thinnest shoes I can buy."

A YOUNG gentleman, or an elderly one, after having paid his addresses to a lady for some time, "popped the question." The lady, in a frighted manner, said, "You scare me, sir." The gentleman did not wish to frighten the young lady, and consequently remained quiet for some time, when she exclaimed "scare me again." This time it was the gentleman's turn to get scared.

A MIRACLE OF HONESTY.—At a party one evening, several contested the honor of having done the most extraordinary thing; a reverend gentleman was appointed judge of their respective pretensions.

One produced his tailor's bill, with a receipt attached to it. A buzz went thro' the room that this could not be outdone, when,

A second proved that he had just arrested his tailor for money that was lent him.

"The palm is his," was the generous cry, when a third put in his claim:

"Gentlemen," said he, "I cannot boast of the feats of my predecessors, but I have returned the owners two umbrellas that they left at my house."

"I'll hear no more!" cried the astonished arbitrator. "This is the very acme of honesty, it is an act of virtue of which I never knew any one capable of. The prize—

"Hold!" cried another. "I have done still more than that."

"Impossible! cried the whole company. Let us hear."

"I have taken my paper for twenty years and have paid for it every year in advance."

He took the prize.

ELEVEN TURKEY'S.—Friend "Jerry" is a good-natured, civil fellow, who attends to his business and provides well for his family, but has one little failing, in this, that when he goes to his home in the suburbs at night, he is usually more or less under the influence of contraband fluids. One night, a little after dark, he started for home with a nice turkey, safely done up in a strong wrapping paper, under his arm. Jerry found the road from the station to his pretty cottage, some half a mile distant, uncommonly rough that night. He several times stumbled and fell over all sorts of obstructions in the path. Each time he fell he dropped his turkey, but contrived to pick it up again. On entering his house, he steadied himself as well as he was able, and said to his wife:

"Here, wifey, I've got 'leven turkeys for you."

"Eleven turkeys, Jerry! What do you mean? There's only one."

"There must be 'leven turkeys, wifey, for I fell down 'leven times, and every time I found a turkey. There *must* be 'leven turkeys."

A BEAUTIFUL PASSAGE.

The following is from the "Reveries of a Bachelor," by Ike Marvel:

"A poor man without some sort of religion is at best but a poor reprobate, the foot ball of destiny, with no tie liking him to infinity and the wondrous eternity that is even worse—a flame without heat—a rainbow without color, a flower without perfume. A man may, in some sort, tie his hope and his honor to this shifting ground tackel, to his business or the world, but a woman without that anchor, called faith, is a drift and a wreck! A man may be in some sort of moral responsibility out of relation to mankind, but a woman, in her compratively isolated sphere, where affections and not purposes is the controlling motive, can find no basis in any other system or right action but that of faith. A man may craze his thoughts to trustfulness, in such poor harborage as fame or reputation may stretch before him, but a woman—where can she put her hopes in storms if not in heaven? And that sweet trustfulness—that abiding love—that enduring hope mellowing every page and scene in life—lighting them with a radiance, when the world's storms break like an army with canon. Who can bestow its all, but a holy soul, tied to what is stronger than an army with cannon? Who has enjoyed the love of a Christian mother, but will echo the thought with energy, and hallow it with tears?

AN ASTOUNDING RESULT.—It is a rather curious fact for the consideration of historical students and those of vital statistics, says the New Orleans Picayune, that, although almost two generations in the life of man has passed, and the whole number of colored men who participated in the battle at Chalmette in January, 1815, did not exceed 500, the number of people of that class who under a law passed by the present General Assembly conferring upon such persons a pension, has brought to light the fact that between 700 and 800 colored veterans have already presented themselves, and furnished the necessary affidavits of themselves and witnesses to secure the issuance of certificates upon which pensions can be secured. This is a pregnant fact in the vital statistics of Louisiana, and one which plainly exhibits the very remarkable result before undreamed of anywhere, that there is a region of the world where lapse of time takes a certain number of white men to their graves, while it actually adds to a given number of the black race and drives death away from them entirely.

THE New York dry goods houses are discharging a great many clerks. Sixty have left Stewart's since New Year's.

A ST. LOUIS husband applies for a divorce on the ground that his wife made fast continually for religious reasons.

Miscellaneous.

Medicinal.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection through the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this SARSAPARILLA is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterini Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Desponden., Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO.,
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Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure.

A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

BEDFORD, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.

JACOB BOWSER.

BEDFORD, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middletor: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.

JOHN KEEFE.

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.

AUGUSTUS GARVER.

BEDFORD, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

BEDFORD, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.

Yours &c, A. F. MILLER.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

BEDFORD, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it.

JOHN HARRIS.

This excellent PAIN CURE is prepared only by W. W. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa., to whom all orders for the medicine should be addressed.

4june'69:1y

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Miscellaneous.

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